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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 161 *19 August 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Simonyan Scores Pentagon 'First Strike' Strategy AA 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14/15 Aug]
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Nuclear War Plan [Olin] AA 3
Reason for U.S. Troop Redeployment in FRG Studied AA 4
[Markov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]
Weinberger Speaks to Congress on Rearmament AA 6
NOVOYE VREMYA Reviews Latest 'Threat to Peace' AA 7
[Sidorova, No 33]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bloc Countries' Autonomy, Interdependence BB 1
[Zagladin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 33]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Ministries' Communists Discuss Pipeline Project CC 1
[Zolin in PRAVDA 17 Aug]
Zolin Report Cited CC 3
Prisoner Labor Use on Pipeline Charged, Denied CC 4
[Serov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Aug]
Minister's Denial [AFP] CC 4
Senator Claims Use of Vietnamese 'Slave Labor' CC 5
Senate Bill Introduced To End Pipeline Sanctions CC 5
[Ivanov]
IZVESTIYA Devotes Full Page to Pipeline Progress CC 6
[18 Aug]
Deputy Minister Interviewed on Pipeline Issue CC 6
[East Berlin]
Ramifications of U.S. Pipeline Ban Examined CC 8
[Kaverznev]
PRAVDA Carries Brezhnev Message to Teachers Group CC 9
[comparison]
U.S., West Aggravate Third World's Food Problem CC 10
[Ablamov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

ZA RUBEZHOM Scores Reagan LE FIGARO Interview A 1
[No 33]
President Reagan Stakes Prestige on Tax Bill A 3
PRAVDA Views Congress, White House Tensions A 3
[Filatov, 16 Aug]
Pentagon Resorting to Deception on Naval Policy A 4
READER'S DIGEST Article on Terrorism Refuted A 5
[Glebov]

CHINA

PRC 'Capitulates' on Taiwan Arms Sales B 1
Unity Claim B 1
Glebov Commentary B 1
Kaverznev Commentary B 2

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Independence Anniversary Commemorated D 1
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greetings D 1
Achievements Praised [Musin] D 1
Moscow Meeting D 2
Tribal Leaders Pledge Support for DRA Revolution D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug]
Afghan Rebels Using Soviet Army Uniforms D 3
Tashkent Assails 'Undeclared War' on DRA D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Workers 'Happy' With Training Conditions E 1
[Shcherbakov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Aug]
PRC, U.S. Want Unstable Situation in Burma E 2
Barkauskas Interviewed on Indonesian Visit E 3
[IZVESTIYA 11 Aug]

EASTERN EUROPE

Significance of Brezhnev-Jaruzelski Talks Viewed F 1
Zholkver Comment F 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Cited F 1
AFL-CIO Aid for Polish 'Underground' Detailed F 2
[Setunskiy]
Anti-Polish 'Subversives' Active in France F 3
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 11 Aug]
SFRY Publishes Document on Unemployment F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Official Horst Ehmke Visits Moscow G 1
Geneva Arms Talks Discussion G 1
Meetings With Soviet Officials [DPA] G 1
Remarks on 'Assurance' [DPA] G 1
Ostrogorskiy Decries FRG Aid to Israel G 2
Ostrogorskiy Scores Anti-Polish Activities in FRG G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tikhonov Meets Nonaligned Delegation on Mideast H 1
[Managua]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Soviet Position on Settlement H 1
[Vinogradov, 15 Aug]
Israel Planning Further Military Operations H 1
[Vetrov]
RPP on Israeli Soldiers' Crimes in Lebanon H 2
Palestinian Fighters' Defense of Beirut Praised H 3
[Shabayev]

UN Draft Resolution Condemns Israeli Aggression H 4
IZVESTIYA Accuses U.S. of 'Hypocrisy' in Lebanon H 5
[17 Aug]
Iran-Iraq Conflict Continues With High Costs H 5
Lebedeva Commentary H 5
Reports on Fighting [IZVESTIYA 16 Aug] H 6
Transportation Cooperation Talks Held With Iran H 7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., RSA, France Tied to Seychelles Coup J 1
More on Coup Attempt J 1
[Tanov]
Doe's Visit, U.S.-Liberian Cooperation Reported J 2
Kulik Explains U.S. Interference in Africa J 3
PRAVDA: Western Optimism on Namibia Unjustified J 3
[Vitalyev, 15 Aug]
Korolev Praises Soviet Policy in Africa J 5
CPSU Delegation Ends Visit to Tanzania J 5
PRAVDA Announcement [16 Aug] J 6
Delegation Head's Comment J 6
USSR To Send Mozambique Public Health Aid J 6
Brezhnev Congratulates Leaders on National Days J 7
Sao Tome Independence Day J 7
[PRAVDA 11 Aug]
Message to Congo President J 8
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Carries Nikolay Inozemtsev Obituary [16 Aug] R 1
Kunayev, Vasilyev Attend Alma Ata Canal Opening R 2
Baruzdin Outlines Literary Journals' Role R 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Aug]
PRAVDA Editorial on Criticism, Self-Criticism [13 Aug] R 4
Briefs: Georgian Officials' Reprimands; Artist's Honorary Title R 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Provides Further Data on Harvest Progress T 1
Agricultural Developments for 18 Aug Reported T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Harvesting, Plowing Progress T 3
[Osychkin, 12 Aug]
Early August Weather, Crop Status Viewed T 4
[Sakharova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Aug]
RSFSR Agronomist Assesses Harvest Progress T 5
[Mesyats in PRAVDA 12 Aug]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on Air Fleet Day Celebrations	V 1
Moscow Meeting Reported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]	V 1
Ustinov's Order [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug]	V 1
Kutakhov TV Speech	V 3
Kutakhov Article on Morale [PRAVDA 15 Aug]	V 6

SIMONYAN SCORES PENTAGON 'FIRST STRIKE' STRATEGY

AU181250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Aug 82 p 13

[Article by Maj Gen Prof Dr Rair Simonyan: "First Strike Strategy in Pentagon Plans: Adventurous World Domination Goals To Be Implemented With New Concepts for Conducting Nuclear War"]

[Text] For some time now changes in the military doctrine and strategic concepts of the United States have been the subject of animated discussion in the world press. The U.S. military doctrine has repeatedly been revised in the postwar years. What has remained unchanged, however, is its aggressive nature, the aspirations of U.S. imperialism to world domination and, combined with this, also the hope for a "first strike" which should result in a victory in a nuclear war against socialism.

Threat To Use Nuclear Arms

This barbarous plan was adopted by the strategists across the ocean as early as after the end of World War II when Washingon had a monopoly on nuclear weapons and, on this basis, threatened a nuclear attack in any conflict with the Soviet Union or other countries of the socialist community. "The United States," the then secretary of state, John Foster Dulles demanded, "must be ready to carry out a massive nuclear strike at a place and time whenever and wherever the United States regards it as necessary."

The "massive retaliation" strategy which was in force until 1960 regarded the employment of nuclear weapons or the threat to use them as a means of pressure against the adversaries of the United States in both war and peace. When in the late sixties and the seventies an approximate equilibrium in the nuclear weapons field had developed between the USSR and the United States, with the strategies of "flexible response" and "realistic deterrence" possibilities were sought of achieving victory in a confrontation below the nuclear threshold or in a nuclear war that had been escalated step by step.

Course of "Direct Confrontation"

In the mid-seventies the United States began to shift to the present variant of global strategy, which is illustrated, among other things, by the presidential directive PD-18 ("the U.S. national strategy") of 24 August 1977, the NATO long-term arms program of 1978, the Brussels missile decision of December 1979, the presidential directive of July 1980 and the 6-year nuclear program announced by the U.S. administration on 2 October 1981. The Pentagon chief termed the military strategy which agreed with this new variant a "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR on a global and regional level.

To justify their adventurous plans the Pentagon strategists are conjuring up the fantastic lie about an allegedly growing Soviet military threat and maintain that the Soviet Union wants to carry out a "nuclear first strike" against the United States. Hence it must be forestalled. If Washington really were "afraid" of a nuclear first strike of the USSR, one might ask why then it has rejected the repeated proposals of the countries of the socialist community to conclude a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear weapons up to the present day?

On 15 June this year the USSR took an exemplary step in the interest of peace. In a message to the second UN special session on disarmament Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union pledges not to use nuclear weapons first. It does this unilaterally. If the other nuclear arms powers were to assume an equally clear-cut and unambiguous obligation this would virtually be equivalent to a ban on employing nuclear arms first.

The leading U.S. and NATO quarters, however, have failed to respond to these proposals and initiatives which are vitally important for the European countries and for the entire world.

Surprise Attack Is Being Prepared

Such an attitude is not accidental. The Pentagon regards the nuclear first strike as a method of aggression, as a means of achieving victory in a nuclear war. This is also what its strategic plans are based on. D. Rumsfeld, then U.S. defense secretary, stated quite frankly in 1977: "The most ambitious variant of this strategy requires the creation of a potential for the first decisive strike against the enemy's offensive forces to destroy a maximum portion of his megatons before he is in a position to employ his nuclear means at all."

Reviewing these aspects of U.S. nuclear strategy, R. Aldridge, the well-known expert in the field of creating strategic arms, writes in an article, headlined "The Concept of a Nuclear First Strike: Secret Strategy of the Pentagon," that "the aim of this concept does not consist of establishing a nuclear draw or an equilibrium of terror, but of preparing for the conduct of an unexpected strike by the United States."

Most recently the concept of a "limited" nuclear war has been developed in the Pentagon. Before this concept was incorporated in U.S. military doctrine, the general or total nuclear war was considered as being its most important component part and the massive employment of nuclear weapons was regarded as the main variant of a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union. This concept has remained the centerpiece of the preparations for war of the U.S. Armed Forces. The targets of a massive nuclear arms strike comprise objectives of the arms potential, of political, state and military leadership, most important facilities of the key industries, the transport and the communications system as well as the large administrative centers of the USSR.

The Counterstrike Is To Be Avoided

This main variant has now been supplemented, for example, by the so-called "limited" nuclear arms war. The scenario of such a war envisages the United States making by means of strategic offensive forces a first strike which forestalls the enemy but is only directed against "accurately selected military targets" such as underground launching pads of strategic missiles, air force formations on airfields, command centers, large troop groupings, stores and other important military objectives.

The main objective of this war, which would be waged according to the so-called "counter force" (against the armed forces) principle, is the destruction of the military power of the Soviet Union, above all, of its nuclear arms potential in order to deprive it of the chance to make a counterstrike against U.S. territory or to reduce the force of this inevitable counterstrike to a minimum. A potential of forces and means are now being created in the United States which should be capable of inflicting on the aforementioned "key-targets" the first surprise strike. Precision weapons such as the new nuclear arms vehicles (intercontinental ballistic MX-missiles, submarine-based ballistic Trident missiles and strategic cruise missiles) are intended to guarantee the destruction of these pinpoint targets.

It is obvious that a power which is oriented solely toward the strategic principle of the "counter force" must carry out the first strike, as otherwise its bombs will only drop on empty missile silos or pads, abandoned airports and territories without troop groupings and so on.

The Entire World Situation Would Be Destabilized

The idea of regionally limited nuclear wars, for instance a "strategic nuclear war in Europe" is also characteristic. It is also one of the basic elements of the new U.S. strategy of "direct confrontation." The plan to develop a qualitatively new component of the NATO armed forces in Western Europe -- the American "Eurostrategic forces" -- is in line with it.

By developing the new nuclear missiles planned for this the United States is trying to decisively enlarge the "first strike" potential and with weapons which differ fundamentally from the intercontinental ballistic missiles. The flight time of a Pershing II to its target would be only 5 to 6 minutes and not, as is the case with intercontinental missiles, 25 to 30 minutes. This could induce the aggressor to use these missiles in a surprise attack in the hope that they would reach the other side's territory before it could launch its missiles for the counterattack.

The deployment on the European Continent of qualitatively new American nuclear missiles planned for a first strike to fulfill a role previously reserved for the strategic offensive forces located on U.S. territory would change the military-strategic situation in Europe and destabilize the entire world situation. A real additional threat to the USSR and its allies would be created by the United States.

Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov recently referred to the fact that imperialist forces would not succeed in achieving military superiority. Socialism and peace, he stressed, have always been and always will be reliably protected.

Resistance to NATO Intensive Armament

More and more people are beginning to understand the real danger the American "first strike" strategy represents -- as demonstrated by the vigorous upsurge in the mass movement against NATO's intensive armament both in the United States and in Western Europe and the entire world. Elementary common sense tells many millions that the hope of victory in any nuclear arms aggression is sheer madness.

In contrast to the attitude of the United States, which makes no secret of the fact that its military doctrine does not exclude the possibility of a first use of nuclear arms but practically proceeds from this prerequisite, the USSR -- as Leonid Brezhnev stressed in the message to the United Nations -- acts in accordance with the "supreme obligation of the statesmen who are aware of their responsibility for the fate of the world and make every effort to ensure that nuclear arms will never be used."

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR WAR PLAN

LD172142 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] According to the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES, the U.S. Defense Department has worked out a strategic plan aimed at winning a victory in a long nuclear war. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Olin writes:

Judging by what the newspaper says, the Pentagon's new strategic plan was prepared under the instructions of President Reagan and is now to be approved. It is to replace President Carter's Directive 59, which stressed the need to ensure for the United States the possibility to conduct a nuclear war and to survive in it. At its time the directive was sharply criticized as a document which considerably increases the risk of world thermonuclear conflict breaking out, since it officially admitted the very possibility of such a conflict. As for the Reagan administration, it went even further. It set the goal of not only surviving but winning in the war with the use of nuclear weapons.

Under the new strategic plan the United States is to develop such weapons and types of communications that will enable it to exchange nuclear strikes in the course of several months until the enemy is completely wiped out. Besides, the United States is to preserve at least part of its human and material reserves in order to proclaim itself the winner. And what are the means the Pentagon strategists intend to use to attain their objectives when there already is such an amount of nuclear weapons in the world that everything living in the planet can be destroyed many times over?

An answer to that question is given by the so-called first nuclear strike conception, which is very popular among the upper echelons in Washington. It provides for launching nuclear missiles at installations in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and preventing them from retaliating.

A propaganda coverup for those measures which further aggravate tension in the world are the old fabrications about the bellicose nature of the Soviet Union and its aggressive intentions.

At the same time, the fact is being fully ignored that in contrast to the United States, which works out plans for winning a victory in a nuclear war and carries out a huge program of military preparations, the Soviet Union unilaterally takes steps to ease military tension. It already has such initiatives to its credit as a unilateral reduction of its troops in Central Europe, and a unilateral freeze on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country. And no more than 2 months ago the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Announcing that to the delegates of the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, President Leonid Brezhnev in his message stressed that, when making the decision, the Soviet Union was prompted by the irrefutable fact that a nuclear war, if started, could mean the destruction of human civilization or perhaps the destruction of life itself on earth. And so, the message said, it is the highest duty of the leaders of the countries who are aware of their responsibility for the future of the world to do everything to prevent nuclear weapons from being used. And as the Pentagon's new strategic plan shows, the Washington leaders seem to lack such responsibility.

REASON FOR U.S. TROOP REDEPLOYMENT IN FRG STUDIED

PM181231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Col A. Markov article under the rubric "Notes of a Military Observer": "Provocative Plans: Why the Redeployment of U.S. Troops in the FRG Is Needed"]

[Text] Speaking in the West German Bundestag this summer, U.S. President R. Reagan stated categorically: "Europe's shores are our shores. Europe's borders are our borders." That meant that the United States intends to continue to treat Western Europe as its own patrimony and will remain there for as long as American interests require it. And since this is the case, then, as a Pentagon spokesman explained, the United States will itself decide what weapons it may or may not deploy in Europe, particularly the FRG, and what troops it will keep where.

Following the President's logic, the Pentagon is now actively seeking to implement provocative plans for the redeployment of American troops in the FRG closer to the borders of the GDR and the CSSR. It is a question of implementing in the period from 1985 through 1995 of a so-called general redeployment plan, which provides for the redeployment of American divisions from the West of the FRG to regions directly bordering on the socialist states. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU newspaper, which devoted a special article to this plan the other day, wrote, citing Pentagon spokesmen, that the aim of the redeployment is to "strengthen defense on the forward borders."

Let us remind readers that the concept of the so-called "forward defense" was born in Bundeswehr headquarters and was officially adopted in NATO in the early sixties as a most important element in the "flexible response" strategy for the region of Central Europe and the Danish Straits zone. The content of the concept, described as "defensively" purely for propaganda purposes, amounts to the demand for combat operations in Western Europe in any military conflict to begin from the Elbe River. By its nature "forward defense" is nothing less than an aggressive coalition NATO strategy directed against the socialist community countries. It is oriented toward a surprise strike using nuclear weapons -- a strike thoroughly prepared in peacetime -- and is attracting heightened attention from the Pentagon, which is elaborating a new U.S. military strategy.

As the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU also wrote, the Pentagon has stressed that with the redeployment plan the United States is reaffirming the seriousness of its intentions to continue to keep troops in the FRG.

The question of the redeployment of American troops in the FRG in border regions in the southeast of the country is not a new one. It has been debated for some years now. This month it was again discussed in the Pentagon by a special American-West German group.

The FRG Government does not object in principle to the redeployment of American troops. Moreover L. Ruehl, an official government spokesman, stated at a Bonn press conference that these plans are the Americans' own affair. "FRG territory," in Ruehl's words, "is the territory of the NATO alliance, and the allies deploy their armed forces here in accordance with their own interests." A rather odd statement coming from a spokesman for a sovereign country which has treaties on good-neighborliness and cooperation with the very states close to whose borders it is planned to redeploy U.S. divisions equipped with nuclear weapons.

The West German press, reporting on the talks under way on the implementation of the redeployment plan, emphasized the sides' differences over finance. The Americans believe that Bonn should participate actively in the expenditure on redeployment -- and this expenditure is no small matter, being of the order of DM2.5 billion. People on the Rhine, however, think that with the FRG's balance of payments in its present state, it cannot bear this expenditure.

The Bonn budget is already burdened by an additional sum of half a billion marks in accordance with the agreement signed with the Americans this year on granting support in a period of crisis or war. Under this agreement Bonn has pledged to build new dumps and stores and create an infrastructure for the weapons, military hardware and equipment of the six American divisions which will be shipped to FRG territory "in the event of an exacerbation of tension."

Nonetheless it is clear to everyone that the financial aspects of the redeployment question are being placed in the forefront in order to conceal the measure's military-political thrust. It is quite obvious that the Pentagon's intentions to move its troops in the FRG toward the borders of Warsaw Pact states are directly connected with the general increase in the hostility of American policy toward the socialist countries and also with the intensification of military preparations in Europe. It is no accident that the rightwing opposition in Bonn, in the form of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union parties, has welcomed the U.S. Government's plans for deploying American troops in the FRG closer to the GDR's borders.

Sober-minded circles in the FRG and other European countries are very concerned about the redeployment plans, regarding them as senseless from the military viewpoint and absolutely unacceptable from the political viewpoint, particularly in the present international situation. West Germany's UNSERE ZEIT newspaper calls the Pentagon's intentions a deliberate military provocation which will lead to a stepping up of tension, jeopardize the Vienna talks on limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe and increase the danger for the FRG.

Another West German newspaper, the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, writes that the redeployment of American troops toward the borders will hardly promote progress at the Geneva talks or improve the domestic political climate in the FRG. Moreover, in the newspaper's view, it will lead to new manifestations of tension within NATO.

In other press commentaries the American plan to concentrate its troops -- which are equipped with nuclear weapons -- near the socialist countries' borders is regarded as being on a par with the designs on deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a first strike weapon, with the stubborn reluctance of Washington and NATO to follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and with preparations for waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

These are, indeed, all links in a single, dangerous policy aimed at achieving military superiority and at confrontation and the rejection of detente. It is surprising that people on the Rhine should be going along with this course. The gap between the increasing alarm among FRG citizens in connection with the dangers of U.S. intentions and the lack of concern in Bonn's leading circles with which they camouflage or even deny this danger, is becoming paradoxical.

As you can see, the planned redeployment of American troops in Europe is an act promoting the exacerbation of tension on the continent and a new step in the escalation of U.S. and NATO military preparations.

WEINBERGER SPEAKS TO CONGRESS ON REARMAMENT

LD181838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Aug (TASS) -- Pentagon boss C. Weinberger made a speech to one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Congress, in which he lauded to the skies the plan, which is unprecedented in the country's entire history, for "rearmament" of the United States. In the coming 5-year period, these plans will swallow up to $2.25 trillion from the American taxpayers' pockets. The secretary called the program of "modernizing" U.S. strategic forces, which is now being forced through by Washington and will cost, according to the most modest estimates, about $180 billion in the coming 5-year period, "a critically important" element of these plans.

As is known, this program provides for the creation of a fleet of the latest B-1 strategic bombers, the construction of submarine nuclear missile carriers equipped with Trident strategic missiles and the deployment of about 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Pentagon boss paid special attention to this last aspect. Having reported that $4.5 billion have already been allocated to the initial stage of the MX program alone, he stated that the Pentagon intends to conduct the first test launches of this missile in January next year. Deployment will start by 1986.

To listen to Weinberger, one would think that the fate of the Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of strategic arms almost depends on the MX program. He even called the implementation of this program "an important stimulus" to ensure that the talks are "meaningful and effective."

Such assertions are nothing more than a crude and malicious deception of American and world public opinion. The MX program and the plans for "strategic modernization" represent a new and far more dangerous spiral in the arms race that is only capable of considerably complicating the progress of the talks and the achievement of constructive results at them. The plans also show that Washington is trying to use the Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of strategic arms as a cover to achieve unilateral strategic superiority over the USSR.

These aspirations are complemented by the military doctrines adopted by the Reagan administration, which envisage wielding first nuclear strikes at the Soviet Union and unleashing "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear wars.

Washington is allocating colossal sums for the practical implementation of these mad doctrines. Yesterday the U.S. Senate in particular approved the Pentagon budget for fiscal year 1983, which is set at the record peacetime sum of $178 billion. However, these enormous appropriations are only a part of the planned overall military spending of roughly $265 billion for that period. It is indicative that many billions out of this sum will go for the deployment of the latest nuclear weapons and the development of new, even more destructive systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The Soviet Union counterposes to Washington's confrontationist militarist course a policy of constructive peace initiatives aimed at removing the nuclear threat and consolidating peace and international security. One of the latest steps in this direction came in the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which has gained broad support worldwide. It is indicative that despite numerous calls by the American public, the Reagan administration has not followed the worthy example of the USSR.

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS LATEST 'THREAT TO PEACE'

PM1807953 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 33, 13 Aug 82 pp 18-19

[G. Sidorova review of "Whence the Threat to Peace," second supplemented edition, Military Literature Publishing House, Moscow 1982: "The Challenge to Peace From Washington" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] "The Russians will not be able to keep up with us," U.S. President R. Reagan said, not without pride, in a talk with journalists in October 1981. This admission contains the present U.S. administration's credo -- the gamble on strength, and on strength alone. The elaboration of plans for thermonuclear wars -- "limited" and protracted -- and the concept of "direct confrontation" with the USSR: That is what the Washington strategists are using to "surprise the world." And they do not disdain overt deception to justify their plans.

Since the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" [Otkuda Iskhodit Ugroza Miru] was published in Moscow, the Pentagon has lost no time. Its leaders have continued the escalation of slander about the USSR Armed Forces. Following the discredited brochure "Soviet Military Power," another brochure has been published, under the NATO flag this time: "NATO and the Warsaw Pact." The theme is the same: the overwhelming military superiority of the USSR and its allies.

The second edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," supplemented by new facts, also exposes that lie. The book examines the present state of the U.S. Armed Forces and military-industrial potential and analyzes the correlation of forces between East and West and the sides' approaches to detente and to problems of curbing the arms race and preserving and strengthening peace.

Here is an example of the "objective assessments" of the compilers of the NATO brochure. They allege that in many spheres of military production, the Soviet Union has achieved the same technological standard as NATO. Somewhat further down in the text they state that the West is ahead of the USSR in the technology of creating and producing high-quality armaments and that limitations of the exchange of technology with the socialist countries are therefore essential; otherwise these countries will be able to use it to strengthen their military potential. And the conclusion is that the NATO state's divisions are equipped with worse weapons than Soviet divisions....

How does the correlation of the sides' forces look in reality?

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES. The U.S. strategic offensive forces fighting units have 2,112 nuclear weapon vehicles, including 1,053 ICBM launchers, over 570 heavy and 65 medium bombers, and 656 SLBM launchers. These facilities can loft in a single launch sortie about 10,000 nuclear warheads with a yield of between 50 kilotons and 10 megatons each.

The Soviet Union (according to the U.S. military department's figures, incidentally) has 1,398 ICBM launchers, 950 SLBM launchers and 156 heavy bombers capable of lofting about 7,000 nuclear warheads.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE. In early 1982 the NATO countries had 986 delivery vehicles, including 720 U.S. aircraft on board aircraft carriers on the seas and oceans washing Europe's shores; Britain's 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers; and France's 98 missiles and 46 bombers. The USSR had 975 analogous armaments. GENERAL PURPOSE ARMED FORCES. In Europe 94 NATO divisions (counting Spain) are opposed by 78 Warsaw Pact divisions. The numerical strength of a deployed U.S. division is 16,000-19,000 men and that of a West German division over 20,000, while a division of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies numbers a maximum of 11,000 men.

For all that, the United States is continuing frenziedly to build up armaments, taking cover under the propagandist din surrounding its pseudo-peaceloving, but in fact deliberately unacceptable, initiatives. For instance, the adoption of the proposal to reduce strategic offensive armaments in the way that it was formulated by the U.S. President on 9 May 1982 would lead to the point where the Soviet strategic nuclear potential (in terms of number of warheads) would be three times less than the U.S. potential.

The sides treat the implementation of already concluded agreements in different ways. Judge for yourselves.

L.I. Brezhnev: "If we sign the treaty, that means we are fully determined to observe strictly and fully the letter and spirit of these documents."

Former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig: "We are not very worried about the 1972 accords, although they were agreed by both sides...."

The book "Whence the Threat to Peace" gives a clear reply to the question: Who is actually ready to save the world from a nuclear cataclysm, and who is obsessed with the idea of military superiority? Even at the cost of the demise of mankind.

BLOC COUNTRIES' AUTONOMY, INTERDEPENDENCE

PM181107 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 13 Aug 82 pp 5-7

[Report from Czechoslovakia by V. Zagladin: "Not Forgetting the Future"]

[Excerpt] The opponents of socialism like to talk of some "lack of autonomy" in the socialist countries' foreign policy and of its "subordination" to Moscow. This is a habitual propagandist fairytale from the Western reactionary forces whose aim is to sow distrust among the socialist countries and their peoples and at the same time (and this is also important to them!) to distract attention from the U.S. policy of diktat and the arm-twisting of its allies -- a policy which recently has revealed itself so graphically and unambiguously.

The socialist community countries including, of course, Czechoslovakia, act together on determining international issues. They jointly discuss fundamental foreign policy measures. They elaborate together their line with regard to the most important world events. But does all that attest to their lack of autonomy? No, it attests to just one thing -- the socialist countries' understanding of their responsibility for the fate of peace. To their profound understanding of a truth long since verified by deeds -- that by joint efforts, collectively, they can do far more than separately and that unity gives them additional strength and influence.

Within the framework of unity on the main problems, within the framework of a jointly elaborated common platform on the fundamental avenues of world politics, each of our countries acts independently, sovereignly. And you do not need to be a specialist in international affairs to notice that.

For instance, anyone who watches television, listens to the radio or reads the newspapers while he is here cannot fail to notice Socialist Czechoslovakia's exceptionally high level of activeness in the arena of world politics. There is literally not a day when the country's President Gustav Husak, or Vasil Bilak, member of the CP Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, or the republic's foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek, do not hold meetings, talks and conversations either here in the country's capital or abroad. Czechoslovakia is an active member of international organizations and a party to many diverse international and bilateral agreements. And everywhere, all around, it makes its contribution and has its say -- in its own language, with its own nuances and features.

But whatever our countries may do -- together or individually -- all their actions are subordinated to one thing: ensuring lasting peace. For peace is the key to everything. The struggle for peace is a struggle for the present and the future.

...It is well known that the socialism in our community is not to the liking not only of the supporters of the old social system but to some of its opponents. Some are indignant because we have no private enterprise (forgetting that exploitation cannot be destroyed without destroying private ownership of the means of production). Others dislike the fact we do not give free rein to the opponents of socialism, to those who would like to restore the old ways. Others discern in us a lack of democracy (by which they mean anything except what it should actually mean -- that is the power of the people). Others are disappointed by the lack of color in our cities' store windows (as though the working man's living standard comes down to that!)....

There is no doubt that the socialism that really exists has not yet resolved all its problems -- these problems do exist and they are mentioned aloud, frankly and openly in our countries. But that is not the point. Those of our friends who raise objections like those cited above (why and for what purpose is another matter), can perfectly well build in their own countries the sort of socialism they want.

The only important thing is that it should indeed be socialism and not the preservation of the old capitalist system in a different, embroidered, patched-up guise. And those who have already built a socialist society would be only too pleased at the opportunity to study new experience and new methods of socialist building.

However, so far the new system exists only in those countries where socialist revolutions have taken place and which now belong to the world socialist system. Let those who build socialism in subsequent historical periods do it as they wish. But let them not seek to impose their ideas for the future society on those who have been building it for decades, coming up in practice against the most complex creative tasks, resolving them, overcoming the difficulties they encounter, seeking large-scale social gains unattainable to any capitalist country such as the universal right to labor, education, housing, leisure and an old age that is well provided for, and consistently struggling for peace. The renunciation of such aspirations and attempts is required if only by the principles of mutual relations between parties and countries recognized by all revolutionaries such as respect for each other's sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and the right of each people to organize its life as it sees fit and to be concerned for its future.

MINISTRIES' COMMUNISTS DISCUSS PIPELINE PROJECT

PM181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 2

[A. Zolin report: "Synchronize Your Watches: At a Joint Meeting, Communists From Two Ministries Discussed the Question of the Construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod Gas Pipeline"]

[Text] Moscow -- We have not had a project like it before, in terms of scale, complexity, size of capital investment and schedule for implementation. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum: "We must open up new deposits and construct and commission five major main gas pipelines between western Siberia and the center, as well as the export gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod."

All this must be done in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It must be done, because a rapid increase in the extraction of Siberian gas and its transportation to the European part of the country are an important component in our energy program for the next 10 years.

The economic and political significance of the project, particularly the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline, extends far beyond the country's boundaries. This is indicated by the propaganda ballyhoo, speculations blackmail and, finally, the discriminatory measures which the United States is trying to use in order to wreck the mutually advantageous trade agreement between the Soviet Union and West European countries and hinder the construction of the gas pipeline.

But however hard the U.S. administration may try to minimize the significance of the "gas for pipes" deal or use "sanctions" to block it, we firmly declare: "The delivery of gas to internal consumers will take place on the scale laid down in the 5-year plan, while gas deliveries for export will take place in accordance with the contracts concluded, that is, from 1984." This was stated in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution approving the patriotic initiative of the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations of a number of ministries on ensuring the commissioning of the main gas pipeline linking Urengoy, Pomary and Uzhgorod.

The Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises is entrusted with its construction. The Ministry of the Gas Industry acts as client. The party organizations of the two ministries, being well aware of the full extent of the responsibility which now rests with workers in the management apparatus of these sectors, held a joint party meeting the other day. One question was submitted for discussion by the Communists: that of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions and the party organizations' measures to ensure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the export gas pipeline. A report was delivered by B. Ye. Shcherbina, minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises.

Here it should be observed that the meeting was the logical continuation of the close contacts which have already become established over the years between the ministries in the course of their work to fulfill the 26th Party Congress decisions. Here key problems connected with the acclerated extraction of gas are often submitted to joint sessions of the party committees and collegiums and unified meetings of shop party organizations. This businesslike, effective cooperation and the quest for new, more efficient forms of organizational and party political work within subordinate collectives have done much to predetermine the successful fulfillment of targets by the sectors in the first 18 months of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The gas industry, for instance, supplied the national economy with 12.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas over and above the plan over the 18 months. The greater part of the increase in output has been obtained, as planned, on the basis of the accelerated opening up of west Siberian deposits. In terms of total gas extraction, the sector intends to reach a record level this year -- 500 billion cubic meters. The construction workers certainly deserve considerable credit for this success. In the same 18 months they commissioned 16,000 km of main pipelines and more than 100 compressor stations. The plan for subcontracting operations was completely fulfilled. Last year the volume of production increased 11.3 percent, and this year the increase is already 14 percent.

But these rates are no longer to the liking of either the gasmen or the construction workers. Despite the tough conditions in which the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Zhgorod gas pipeline must be carried out, they are seeking reserves to ensure its commissioning ahead-of-schedule. The two ministries' Communists are striving to support in practice the patriotic impulse of many local enterprises and organizations who have put forward such an initiative.

In terms of its technical and engineering characteristics, the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline is unique. It is 4,451 km long, it is being constructed along a single corridor with 5 other lines, and crosses the territory of 24 oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR and the Ukraine, crossing zones of permafrost, marsh, mountain ranges and 26 large rivers. Gas pumping units with a capacity of 25,000 and 16,000 kilowatts are being installed for the first time here. Lastly, it is proposed to make the control system of the gas pipeline fully automatic.

Thus, in many respects, this superpowerful transport system will be an exemplary one. Consequently, the keynote speaker and the other speakers said, the design analysis, the production groundwork, organization of labor and everyday life and, of course, the quality of the work must be beyond reproach and equally advanced. The material and technical potential is there and the experience of highly mechanized, continuous construction exists. Comfortable, series-produced, fully prefabricated settlements are being provided to improve housing, cultural and consumer conditions. What are Communists and all ministry specialists expected to do to ensure that the set state tasks are fulfilled completely, in the best possible way and ahead of schedule?

Everyone at the meeting concentrated on this question. In order to cope with the tasks, construction workers must step up the rate of construction of the pipeline itself and the compressor stations in conjunction with the social and consumer facilities by 100-150 percent. Of course, a lot depends here on the staff of the central sectorial management apparatus. It is necessary to ensure not only that subunits are supplied with materials, equipment, housing and skilled cadres, but also that an efficient system of production, socialist competition, political education and work organization is worked out in advance.

Comprehensive continuous construction facilities [tekhnologicheskiye potoki] operating in accordance with the team contract principle have proved their value at many sections of the route. In the sector as a whole those subunits have been laying on average 40-50 km of pipeline per annum, whereas financially autonomous collectives have been laying 100 km. V. Stepanov, deputy chief of the main production management administration, and Ye. Prodgorbunskiy, chief engineer at the main administration for pipeline construction, suggested making this the basic form of labor organization on the line. The meeting endorsed their proposal. More than 50 of these continuous construction facilities will be organized at the gas pipeline's sites.

The meeting participants talked keenly about coordination of action between representatives of the client and contractor.

In most cases they are working in accordance with agreed schedules and related enterprises have a collaboration contract and are participating in competition on the "workers' relay" principle; there is a project headquarters at the Ministry for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Yet there are still occasional holdups in supplies and in the fulfillment of mutual pledges. And all this, the meeting agreed, is due to negligence and poor executive discipline on the part of some working people.

Consequently, said S. Tarasov, party committee secretary at the Ministry of the Gas Industry, Yu. Lebedev-Tsvetkov, chief engineer at the main administration for the construction of gas pipelines, and others, shops and primary party organizations must work hard to raise the standard of organizational and educational work and create a mutually demanding and exacting atmosphere in collectives. It is from these positions that party organizations must approach the assessment of Communists' individual contributions -- what they have specifically done to accelerate the construction of the pipeline.

Maturity and a well-developed sense of personal responsibility for the work are particularly vital. Responsibility not just for one's own narrow area of work, but, without fail, for the final results. Whenever they make a decision, specialists must fully consider the interests of related enterprises.

The meeting participants suggested that party committees place under strict party control the fulfillment of party and government resolutions, orders and all schedules agreed upon with related enterprises. The practice whereby Communists deliver personal accountability reports at party committee sessions and party meetings was positively assessed and it was recommended that they become more regular. It was decided to hold joint meetings with interested collectives working in related areas at the level of shop party organizations.

The speakers talked approvingly of the steps being taken by the Ministry for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises to enhance the role of administrative and economic cadres in ideological and education work. In particular, the Communists positively assessed the collegium's decision, taken at the request of the party organization, to set up the posts of deputy chief of the main production administration, deputy director general of the association and deputy manager of the cadres and educational work trust. One of the deputy ministers was also entrusted with these matters.

There were many interesting and valuable proposals. They all joined the list of measures approved by the meeting. It is now a matter of fulfilling them. So, as they say, let us synchronize watches and wish the two ministries' Communists success in their big and difficult undertaking.

Zolin Report Cited

LD181406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 16 Aug 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] The question of the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was discussed jointly by Communists of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, which is constructing this unique superpowerful trunkline, and the Ministry of the Gas Industry, which is the customer. The report published by Anatoliy Zolin from this meeting sets out in particular an interested conversation of the participants on the coordination of actions between representatives of the customer and the contractor.

In most cases they are working according to an agreed plan schedule. Closely connected enterprises have friendship agreements and take part in competition on the principle of the labor relay. There are site headquarters under the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

But delays in deliveries in fulfilling reciprocal pledges still occur. And this happens because of an unconscientious attitude to things and low executive discipline of individual workers.

It means that shop and primary party organizations must insistently raise the level of organizational and educational work, create an atmosphere of reciprocal exactingness and high standards in the collectives. It is precisely from such positions that party organizations must approach the assessment of the contribution of every Communist: What has he done in practice to accelerate the construction of the gas pipeline?

PRISONER LABOR USE ON PIPELINE CHARGED, DENIED

LD181108 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- In its August 19th issue the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries the following commentary by TASS commentator Vladimir Serov titled "New Fabrication":

The CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] group in the Bundestag, or to be more exact Alois Mertes, its representative on foreign policy matters, decided to help the Reagan administration in its unseemly attempts to disrupt the agreement between the Soviet Union and a number of West European countries on the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline and on the supply of Soviet natural gas to these countries. The agreement whose beneficialness to the West European countries is stressed by the governments and business circles of these countries and, not in the last turn, by many colleagues of Alois Mertes himself in the Christian Democratic Union.

Being guided by "the principle" that the end justifies the means, including the dirtiest ones, Mertes took up the "canard" launched some time ago by the so-called international "human rights society" which has its headquarters in Frankfurt-am-Main. Echoing this society he alleged that -- a hundred thousand prisoners are being used for the construction of this gas pipeline.

There is hardly any need to deny this obvious fabrication. In connection with such insinuations the Soviet side has already stated quite definitely that not a single prisoner is working on the construction of the gas pipeline. And if we, nevertheless, return to this question again, we do so only to call attention to the murky sources from which such anti-Soviet inventions come. The society which operates in the FRG and which uses "defence of human rights" as a screen, represents in fact a branch of the NTS [expansion unknown], an anti-Soviet organization which has given refuge to war criminals and traitors to the homeland and which, in close contact with the American CIA and other Western special services, is engaged in anti-Soviet propaganda and other subversive activities against the Soviet Union. One of the leaders of this society is a war criminal who fled to the West after the war and who was convicted in the Soviet Union for his bloody collaboration with the fascist invaders during the Second World War.

Nor is it surprising that this dirty lie is being spread by Alois Mertes, an anti-Soviet leader of the CDU who never misses a chance to take up any, even ill-smelling, anti-Soviet insinuation. It would be recalled that at one time Mertes worked at the FRG Embassy in Moscow and in 1966 was expelled from the Soviet Union for his illegal activities, specifically his anti-Soviet propaganda. All his subsequent activities in the FRG were designed to cast aspersions on Soviet foreign and home policy, to worsen Soviet-West German relations and to torpedo detente.

Is it a wonder that this cold war trumpeteer seizes on any anti-Soviet fabrication? But this fact as well as the source from which the fabrication comes show it up for what it is worth.

Minister's Denial

NC182135 Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, Aug 18 (AFP) -- A Soviet minister denied today that any prisoners were building the trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

M.B. Shcherbina, minister of construction for industry and gas facilities, blamed the report that political prisoners were being forced to build the pipeline on "Washington, which is indulging in dirty tricks and trying to turn public opinion in Western countries against...the pipeline."

In an interview by the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI, Mr Shcherbina said only specialists were qualified to work on the pipeline.

He said more than 50 technological units employing up to 20,000 people were building and laying the pipeline and that as many workers will be needed to build its gas compressors.

The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA said 800 kilometers (480 miles) of the tube will be completed by the end of this year.

SENATOR CLAIMS USE OF VIETNAMESE 'SLAVE LABOR'

LD181644 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from Washington say that Senator William Armstrong has allegedly found the convincing argument, which President Reagan didn't have, to make the countries of Western Europe reject the gas pipes deal with the Soviet Union. Speaking in the Senate on Tuesday, William Armstrong claimed that the Soviet Union is building the Siberian gas pipeline with the help of the slave labor of the Vietnamese. A very convincing argument indeed and nobody has so far invented such a thing. Most probably the senator has never seen how a modern gas pipeline 4,500 km long is built because there have been and are no such projects in the United States.

SENATE BILL INTRODUCED TO END PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD181854 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports:

Democratic Senators Paul Tsongas and Claiborne Pell have submitted to the Senate a bill demanding the lifting of the Reagan administration's ban on the delivery of American equipment and equipment manufactured under American licenses for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. This White House ban will mean considerable losses for American companies and drastically aggravate Washington's relations with its main Western allies, stated Senator Tsongas. This is an ineffective and myopic policy.

In Senator Pell's opinion President Reagan's decision to put a ban on the delivery of equipment for the gas pipeline is simply useless from the viewpoint of both foreign and home policy. The striving of the White House to put pressure on the USSR and force it to make unilateral concessions on other important political matters are doomed to failure and will have no practical impact on the Soviet Union's foreign policy. At the same time the administration's ban directly affects the interests of a whole number of American companies which Washington in a one-sided manner tries to bar from lucrative deals, the senator remarked.

This viewpoint is shared also by other prominent American law-makers. According to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy large numbers of jobs have been lost in many states as a result of the administration's discriminatory measures. The United States, he stressed, is getting in the world the reputation of an unreliable trade partner. By its actions Washington is generating a crisis in relations not between the West and East, as it would want, but a crisis within the Western alliance. In the opinion of Senator John Glenn the administration will hardly succeed in holding up the construction of the gas pipeline. The USSR is capable of producing itself the necessary equipment for this project, he stressed. Earlier a similar bill was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

IZVESTIYA DEVOTES FULL PAGE TO PIPELINE PROGRESS

LD182308 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- "Despite all the difficulties, the tight schedule and, no denying it, obstructions from across the ocean, we will complete the project ahead of time", welder Yuriy Ashmikhin writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. He is working at the construction of the Siberia-western border of the USSR gas pipeline 4,465 kolometres in length.

The paper devotes a whole page to materials about the state of affairs at the project. More than 1,260 kilometres of pipes have already been welded to form sections that will later be joined into a single thread. The length of continuously joined pipes has reached 500 kilometres.

The Siberians are now intensively preparing for the forthcoming shock work that will begin for them when the frost -- and that will be not long from now in that place -- will freeze the Tyumen marshes.

Matters are proceeding well also at the central sector of the construction of this unique gas pipeline.

By the end of the year, the paper reports, all the work will be completed on 800 kilometres of the future export gas pipeline.

A tremendous contribution to the common cause is being made by the party and government organisations of the republics and regions through which the gas pipeline will pass. The allotment of land for the pipeline and its above-ground installations, for the settlements and storages along the route, the organisation of the transportation of pipes, help in organising the daily life of the builders -- these are only some of the urgent matters tackled by the local soviets.

The best collectives building the gas pipeline are charged with the task of master new machinery, to stage numerous experiments to ensure a further growth of labour productivity and to improve the organisation of work. Thus, the line's section in Chuvashia became a sort of testing range for the new welding machine created by scientists from the Kiev institute of electric welding.

The paper notes that 15 kilometres of pipes are welded into a thread now every day at the construction of the gas pipeline.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PIPELINE ISSUE

LD180800 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Building the natural gas pipeline from Urengoy in western Siberia to Uzhgorod on the western border of the Soviet Union and on to Western Europe continues to be a bone of contention between the U.S. and Western Europe.

The Western European countries are supplying equipment for the pipeline and will later import natural gas from the Soviet Union. Over a period of 25 years, they will be importing 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year. The FRG, France, Italy and Austria seek to safeguard a major part of their natural gas requirements in this way.

The U.S. is up in arms about this natural gas pipeline agreement which will expand economic cooperation in Europe. The U.S. has forbidden U.S. firms and their licensees in Western Europe to deliver equipment for this gas pipeline to the Soviet Union. Grigoriy Sudobin, USSR deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, told Werner Czogalla, our Moscow correspondent, the following:

[Begin Sudobin recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] Reagan's actions predictably evoked an upsurge of patriotism and enthusiasm for work among the Soviet people. Meetings were held everywhere: on the site of the export gas pipeline, in engineering and steel enterprises, in design offices and in research institutes. The participants unanimously declared: We will manage without the transatlantic benefactors.

The Soviet Union is quite able, as experience in the construction of the pipeline shows, to make all of the necessary equipment. I need only say that the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and our organizations received some 15,000 applications from workers throughout our country who asked to be sent to the gas pipeline construction sites.

It may be noted that in the USSR's existing standard gas pipeline system, only 8 percent of the total number of compressor stations were built with foreign-made compressors. Two-thirds of the pumping stations purchased abroad have been installed in the Soyuz gas pipeline system. So, 92 percent of the compressor stations in the USSR's standard gas pipeline system are operating with Soviet equipment.

Let me add that of the 220,000 kilometer gas pipeline laid in the USSR, only 20,000 kilometers were built with pipes imported from capitalist countries. The 11th 5-Year Plan provides for the construction of six long-distance, large diameter gas pipelines radiating from western Siberia. We will be building three gas pipelines in the first 2 years. The remaining three pipelines, including the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline, will be built in the 3 subsequent years.

It appears that Mr Reagan's measures, probably without intending to do so, have given our economic development an added impetus. Indeed, the Leningrad engineering workers are beginning mass production of new 25-megawatt gas pumping (?units) ahead of schedule. We will finish assembling the first compressor in December, not next year as originally planned. They will regularly roll off the production line after that. We have received similar reports from Sverdlovsk, Kuybyshev, Kharkov, Tyumen and other cities where pumping stations are being built.

Many of our ministry's work teams undertook increased socialist commitments. The export gas pipeline is over 4,465 kilometres long. We decided to lay 2,000 kilometers this year. A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution hailed the patriotic initiative ensuring that the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline is commissioned on time. The document states that gas supplies to home consumers will be in the quantities specified in the 5-year plan. Gas will be exported according to the relevant contracts beginning in 1984.

Our working people match their deeds to their words. Work has begun along the line, from northern Tyumenskaya Oblast to the Urals and from beyond the vast lands of Russia and the Ukraine to the Carpathians. Over 1,100 kilometers of pipes have been welded into sections. Over 200 kilometers of the pipeline have been laid and are ready to transport the gas. The line is currently growing by 7 to 10 kilometers a day. The production of modern heavy construction machinery, domestically made pipelaying excavators, bulldozers and other machines is increasing in Sterlitamak, Cheboksary and Tyumen.

It may be said that every day the pipeline builders are receiving highly productive Soviet equipment, which works reliably in the most difficult climatic conditions. Apart from heavy pipelayers, in no way inferior to American ones, the equipment includes powerful dredgers with a capacity of over 1,200 cubic meters per hour, large suction dredgers and Tyumen cross-country cars which can cross marshes.

The Sever 1 automated welding unit for electric contact welding of large diameter pipes is unique. It has a capacity 10 times that of manual welding units and is unequalled in the world. Its parameters attracted the attention of firms in the United States and Japan, which bought licenses for its design principle.

Let me end by emphasizing that the wealth of experience gained by the Soviet pipelayers, the presence of the necessary technical and other resources, the high patriotic devotion of all concerned and the construction as an example of mutually beneficial international cooperation provide a solid basis for the successful conclusion of the world's largest energy project. All the U.S. administration's attempts to disrupt the construction of the western Siberia-Western European gas pipeline are doomed. In 1984 the gas will flow, as contracted, to its recipients in Western Europe. [end recording]

RAMIFICATIONS OF U.S. PIPELINE BAN EXAMINED

LD182202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Exactly 2 months have passed since the United States introduced discriminatory measures to hinder the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. Naturally no one is marking this anniversary; no special articles are devoted to it. But today we can make some conclusions about how Reagan's measure has affected America and West Europe and their mutual relations.

At first glance the dispute between them seems to be deadlocked. Just the day before yesterday in Los Angeles, U.S. presidential National Security Adviser Clark reaffirmed that the administration intends to strictly adhere to its course and will not agree to the use of American technology in the construction of the gas pipeline.

West European states, in turn, are just as firmly determined to fulfill their obligations within the framework of agreements with the Soviet Union. Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, who now also occupies the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, arrived in Washington yesterday. On behalf of Common Market members he is undertaking a new attempt to persuade the Reagan administration to lift the embargo. In a word, neither side is retreating and yet clearly there is a side that is suffering damage and that we could even say is suffering defeat.

The United States has found itself in unprecedented isolation, is the term used by the Bonn newspaper HANDELSBLATT. It writes that the dispute about the gas pipeline is causing deep cracks in the relations between Washington and four of the most economically powerful West European countries. But to this must be added the dispute that arose over the supply of steel, agricultural produce and Washington's currency and budget policy which is burdening West Europe. Yet the differences around the gas pipeline deal remain in the foreground.

Very experienced American politicians assert that no pressure from the West Europeans will break the resistance of the White House because the embargo was imposed by the President himself. His own prestige is at stake. And yet, a week ago, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 22 to 12 in favor of the cancellation of the President's order on the control of exports. According to American observers, there is another critical moment coming. It is possible that this week some West European firms fulfilling their obligations to us will ship some components for the gas pipeline turbine equipment manufactured under American licenses. What will Washington do? There they write that the administration has the option between two extreme measures: either to demand that the West European states hand over company managers to be punished for violating Reagan's instructions, or to take no action at all. But, understanding the absurdity of the first measure, American newspapers note that time is working in favor of the Europeans.

Basically this entire problem must be examined on a wider scale. It is no accident that when it is discussed the NATO partners begin to think about their undermined unity and crumbling solidarity. West Europeans ask themselves the ponderous question: If America is so egoistic in such an economic matter that is relatively unimportant to it, then can it be trusted in much more serious matters connected with peace and security in Europe? Will not the United States sacrifice Europe for its imperial ambitions?

Indeed Chancellor Schmidt speaks of what is happening as family disputes, and the French speak about a split. In any case those self-critical Americans who reproach Reagan for being responsible for the festering wound on the body of the alliance are probably right.

PRAVDA CARRIES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO TEACHERS GROUP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 August publishes on page 1 the text of Leonid Brezhnev's message to the teachers congress held in Prague. It has been compared to the TASS English account published on page CC 9 of the 16 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA omits the dateline and quotation marks throughout.

PRAVDA omits the introductory paragraph and begins:

[Text] To the participants in the Fifth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature.

I cordially greet the participants in the Fifth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature who have gathered in Prague -- that ancient center of European culture.

After paragraph 2, PRAVDA inserts the following passage:

Mankind's social and cultural progress is inseparably linked with the exchange of spiritual assets between nations. The constantly growing interest in the Russian language in the world indicates the desire of people in various countries to become more closely acquainted with Soviet culture and the achievements of our economy, science and technology and to learn more about the socialist way of life. The events held by the association -- congresses, international schoolchildren's olympiads, scientific and methodological conferences and fruitful efforts to improve teachers' skills -- accord in practice with these desires and have therefore won for the association well-deserved prestige.

Russian, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as a means of intercourse between nations, has become an important factor for strengthening the fraternal friendship and unity of the peoples of the USSR, which marks its 60th anniversary this year. Together with other widespread languages of the world, Russian serves the cause of mutual understanding between people and the cause of human progress.

The PRAVDA article ends:

I wholeheartedly wish you, friends, fruitful work and further successes in your association's activity!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

U.S., WEST AGGRAVATE THIRD WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM

LD182030 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 18 Aug 82

["The West Aggravating the Problem of Hunger" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The current Manila meeting of experts of "Group-77" is discussing ways of overcoming the chronic food shortage in Asian, African and Latin American states. "The green revolution" fell short of the expectations. Despite a certain growth in agricultural production as a whole over the last decade, many developing countries are still faced with the problem of hunger. Per capita agricultural production in the Third World has practically remained unchanged these years while in African countries it even went down by 7 per cent. According to U.N. figures, about 600 million in the world suffer from hunger and malnutrition and this number is likely to grow.

African countries, for instance, once food exporters have become food importers in recent years and spend yearly billions of dollars on food imports. Over one-fifth of the foreign trade balance of states of the region is spent on food purchases.

The West is the chief party to blame for the aggravation of the problem of hunger in developing countries. It is the United States and other industrialized capitalist powers that are responsible for the poverty and economic backwardness of Asian, African and Latin American states. It is their monopolies that take away yearly from these countries tens of billions of dollars in profit and interest on loans as well as favourable balances of payments, thus depriving the Third World countries of capital needed for combatting hunger.

It is sheer madness to spend fabulous funds on military purposes in the conditions of an acute food problem. But the United States and other Western powers impose on developing countries the arms race on which the latter spent as much as 135 billion dollars in 1980 alone.

American and other monopolies are doing whatever they can to keep the agriculture of young states backward.

A paradoxical situation has arisen through the fault of the West. Developing countries are short of food and at the same time foodstuffs make up approximately 54 per cent of the overall cost of their exports. This happens because Western monopolies which dominate agriculture in the Third World give primary attention to crops for export and not cereals for instance, essential for the solution of the food problem.

The USA and other capitalist powers reject the demand of developing countries for funds to finance capital investments in agriculture as non-repayable subsidies or loans on easy terms. The Reagan administration has decided to cut drastically its assistance to the Third World.

The United States does not conceal its intention to use monopoly deliveries of grain and other foodstuffs to developing countries as instruments of blackmail and pressure. Its policy is to starve the countries which for some reasons or other do not suit Washington. The Reagan administration has been pressing big grain producers in the West to reduce concertedly areas under grain crops so as to create an artificial shortage of grain in the world markets and to jack up speculative grain prices.

The Soviet Union invariably gives extensive assistance to developing countries in solving their economic problems. It suggested more than once that military budgets should be cut so that some of the funds thus released could be used for assistance to Asian, African and Latin American states, specifically in solving the problem of hunger. But these realistic proposals are always rejected by Washington.

ZA RUBEZHOM SCORES REAGAN LE FIGARO INTERVIEW

PM190831 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 33 Signed to Press 12 Aug 82 p 7

["Polemical Notes" by "D.K.": "Arrogance or Ignorance"]

[Text] During his time as a senator, the well-known American politician W. Fulbright wrote a book called "The Arrogance of Power," which demonstrated that the U.S. statesmen of the period spoke and acted in the belief that the economic might and military power of the country enabled them to behave however they chose in the international arena. The U.S. allies patiently and submissively endured their arbitrariness, submitting to their power. The developing countries confined themselves to expressing restrained discontent and to rare protests. But a rebuff came from the socialist countries, and especially the USSR.

Having failed to understand or having wrongly assessed the changes that have taken place in the world, the current U.S. leaders are trying to continue the former policy of diktat, resorting to psychological pressure on the allies, to threats against the developing countries and to propaganda warfare against the socialist states, particularly the USSR. The specialists in advertising -- that is, in mind manipulation based on the deliberately calculated duping of Americans -- assembled in the White House have made such a serious mark on the current administration's words and actions that virtually all the public speeches, statements and interviews of ranking figures in the administration, the President included, are full of an attempt at this deliberate duping. As in advertising, where the consumer learns of the deception only after he has bought the goods, so in present American policy the essence often becomes clear after the international public runs up against the actual reality and discovers glaring ignorance and monstrous distortions and fantasies.

In the interview that U.S. President R. Reagan granted on 11 August [date as published] to the French paper LE FIGARO, he contrived to say not a single word of truth about the most important recent events -- the tragedy in Lebanon and the relations between the United States and its West European allies. He depicted Israel's flagrant aggression aganist Lebanon, in which an army of 100,000 men, several tank divisions and considerable forces of military aircraft are taking part, as a small "defensive" operation. It was for the purposes of this "defense," he claimed, that the "Israelis advanced some more, then some more, until they reached the spot where they now are." It was out of purely "defensive" considerations that Israel seized all south and central Lebanon and a considerable section of the country's capital, surrounded west Beirut and is barbarically bombarding it in an attempt to physically annihilate both its defences and the civilians -- children, women and old people -- who find themselves alongside them.

Reagan's depiction provides an equally crudely distorted picture of U.S. relations with its allies in West Europe. Ducking a direct answer to direct questions, half-mentioning one thing, deliberately remaining silent about another, he tried to create the impression that the Atlantic alliance, which experienced a crisis during his predecessor's time, is "perfectly healthy" and that the disagreements are in the nature of a family quarrel that can be eliminated easily. He clearly distorted the truth when he declared that "we respect our partners' right to disagree with us." Either he has forgotten, or he supposes West Europe has forgotten, how Washington and the President himself reacted to the partners' "disagreement" over the "gas for pipes" agreement. Besides publicly abusing statesmen and public figures (they are called "egoists," "pitiful tradesmen" and the like), the White House mounted a real psychological offensive against the West European business world, threatening the companies and firms in question with multimillion-dollar fines in American courts under American laws providing for the immediate arrest and lengthy imprisonment of those who dare not carry out American orders.

French companies, which regarded it as their duty to fulfill the agreements that had been concluded on deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, and the French Government, which approved their behavior, were subjected to particularly malicious abuse.

For the umpteenth time, R. Reagan launched into deliberate fabrications as soon as the conversation turned to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Despite his own recent and equally ludicrous claim that Soviet gas threatens the independence and therefore the security of the West European countries, he pounded it into LE FIGARO's readers that: "We decided to punish the Soviet Union in December 1981 not out of security considerations associated with the pipeline itself but out of a desire to promote reconciliation in Poland." In the process he again crudely distorted the sovereign measures by the leadership of a sovereign country, distorted the internal situation in Poland and publicly ordered the government of an independent country to act in a way suiting Washington and the Polish counterrevolution. After making disgraceful categorical demands of the Polish leadership, demands impermissible in international relations, the President overstepped the mark of elementary sense and held the Soviet Union responsible for their fulfillment.

Washington's decision to "punish" the USSR is reminiscent of Beijing's futile attempts to "punish" or "teach a lesson to" Vietnam. It is well known how those attempts ended for Beijing. The American attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union cause profound indignation among the Soviet public.

"The impression is strengthening among Europeans that the United States has begun a general offensive against them. Not only over the gas pipeline affair, but over steel exports from the EEC and the sale of agricultural products." The President's reply to this remark by the editor's of LE FIGARO -- more an assertion than a question -- was an unsubstantiated and superficial denial: "All this talk of a trade war has nothing to do with reality." Entirely sidestepping facts that are more than real -- "sanctions" and quotas on steel -- the President repeated, without adducing any proof: "It is completely without foundation." Believing, in the spirit of American advertising, that repetition is capable of creating a semblance of cogency, he repeated once again: "It only crudely distorts the real scale of the problem." Being unable to rebut the facts, he could find nothing better than to declare that "the measures we have announced on steel are in strict accordance with American legislation," although, as is well known, the United States has just refused to recognize, for instance, the British legislation enabling the government to authorize British companies to fulfill their commitments under concluded agreements.

The President also sinned against the truth in his answer about "neutralist impulses in Europe," escaping with a feeble joke: "Your question reminds me of expressions like, say, 'Are you still beating your wife?'" After declaring that neutralism does not worry him and has not worried him, he proclaimed his faith "in the inviolability of our common ideal -- the quest for collective security in the face of a common enemy." The "ideal" that now inspires official Washington is just one thing: to arm itself, arm itself and arm itself again. This "ideal" has required fantasies about the "danger from the East." "The threat represented by the Warsaw Pact," the President said, "is such that NATO could have conventional and nuclear weapons at the same time. [sentence as published] This is why, while seeking arms reduction talks with the USSR, the United States and its allies have no other recourse than to further improve their whole military arsenal."

The champion of "limited" nuclear war avoided giving a direct answer to the question whether this was "part" of his policy in Europe. Instead of a "yes" or a "no" he resorted to a vague formula: "Our strategy is based on the principle of deterrence." This "principle," as is well known, envisgaes using nuclear weapons when and where the American commander in chief -- that is, the President or his deputy in West Europe -- finds it necessary to use them.

This poses a lethal danger to West Europe, a danger that the European people are unanimous in opposing.

PRESIDENT REAGAN STAKES PRESTIGE ON TAX BILL

LD181638 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 18 TASS -- President Reagan made a speech on American television in which he announced the administration's intention to increase taxes in the country by 98.3 billion dollars within the next three years. This decision is linked here with the deplorable state of the American economy,

According to a report by the Fede al Reserve Board, it is experiencing now the strongest upheavals of the past several months. Production is dropping sharply, especially in the mining industry. Industry in the past months worked to about 69 per cent of its capacity, this being the lowest level of the past seven years that was observed only at the peak of the depression in 1975. The army of unemployed is growing steadily: 9.8 per cent of the labour force in the United States now is without work. This is a post-war record.

Prices are continuing to grow at the same time. As a result the Federal Reserve Board is arriving at the conclusion that the prospects of the U.S. economy's development this year "give ground for optimism".

Against this backdrop the President's speech became the culmination of the sharp struggle going on in the country and Congress and in the course of which the tenability of the administration's economic course is questioned. In their attempt to finance unprecedented military programs and at the same time to slow down the growth of the budget deficit, which according to some estimates may reach 200 billion dollars by 1983, the leaders of the Republican Party tabled in Congress a bill on a drastic increase of taxes. Even the Democrats came out in support of it though making it dependent on the demand that the President himself publicly support it, in other words that he actually admit the ineffectiveness of his economic program.

The conservative wing of the Republican Party that is represented in Congress and the greater part of which is up for re-election this year opposed this revision of the tax policy. Reagan was forced to give his backing to the bill stating that increased taxes were the only chance of retaining control over the country's finances.

As a result Reagan actually staked his prestige on the passage of the bill through Congress. The head of the administration explained as a forced measure the new position of the White House on the question of taxation, which is diametrically opposite to the President's economic program that was adopted a year ago and centred on a lowering of taxes. The President tried to create the impression that his economic program as a whole continued to function.

Facts, however, show that the economic difficulties of the United States are mounting with every day.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONGRESS, WHITE HOUSE TENSIONS

PM181239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 82 p 5

[Sergey Filatov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Must Be Considered"]

[Text] Relations between the White House and the U.S. Congress are becoming more complex, and their positions are clashing more and more frequently.

Recently, for instance, the House of Representatives voted for an amendment to the draft bill on military appropriations banning the allocation of resources for nuclear weapons systems which "run counter to existing U.S. policy in the strategic arms sphere" unless the President informs Congress at least 30 days beforehand that he is acting "in the highest national interests" and provides appropriate explanations. This amendment in effect reflects the support of many of the legislators for the SALT I and SALT II treaties, which the U.S. administration is trying to brush aside.

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a draft bill whose aim is to lift the President's ban on deliveries of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe by American companies and their subsidiaries and foreign firms producing this equipment under American licences.

In early August a group of congressmen officially declared that they will make the "greatest efforts" to vote down the administration's new tax bill.

Many members of Congress have been participating actively for some months now in the broad American public campaign for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, which is directed against the administration's plans for building up U.S. nuclear forces.

Without a doubt the congressmen's actions reflect the dissatisfaction of broad strata of the American public with the political course of R. Reagan's administration. The difficult economic situation, increasing unemployment, the pressure of inflation on the living standard for millions of people coupled with the government's inability to resolve these problems -- this is what is arousing an increasingly strong-negative reaction in the country. The crisis disorders are exacerbated by the militarist fever that has struck Washington and that is pouring more and more billions of dollars into military programs growing at the expense of a reduction in social expenditure -- a fever that is bringing the world nearer to the dangerous brink of nuclear catastrophe. This is also causing serious concern among Americans.

Thus the members of Congress are having to consider the sentiments of voters, particularly since partial elections to Congress will take place this year. And although the White House has the potential to exert pressure on the legislators, it is becoming increasingly difficult for it to enlist their support. The existing differences again demonstrated the unpromising nature of the present Washington administration's course and its growing unpopularity even on Capitol Hill, where the government quite recently had firm support.

PENTAGON RESORTING TO DECEPTION ON NAVAL POLICY

LD181846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1028 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Aug (TASS) -- In trying to get allocations from the U.S. Congress of more and more new record military grants, the Pentagon frequently resorts to open deception and trickery to hide the real nature of its desires from legislators. "The U.S. Navy," reports the Washington POST in connection with this, not without irony, "has created a new weapon for the coming battles in Congress over the military budget for the next financial year -- a new method of counting ships."

Due to this method, the paper continues, the U.S. Navy has unexpectedly turned out to have considerably fewer ships than was previously reported. For example, under the new system, the naval fleet in the next financial year will have only 479 ships, although in fact it will have 538. The Washington POST does not hide the reason why the Pentagon had to resort to such open trickery. "The point is," it notes, "that the naval command would like to bring the number of the U.S. fleet up to 600, and if it starts from a lower figure, it can hope to receive a larger amount of money to do so."

Judging from the newspaper, the Pentagon has not given a reasonable explanation for how it turns out that many dozens of ships, officially launched to the thunder of military orchestras, are playing the role of a type of "Flying Dutchman."

It is clear that in trying to deceive U.S. and international public opinion about the dangerous militaristic ambitions of the present U.S. administration, those in the Pentagon are prepared to resort to any tricks. In a similarly radical way -- except in the direction of exaggeration -- U.S. military strategists' arithmetic changes when they begin to evaluate Soviet defense capabilities. There is only one aim here: to achieve the allocation of as large as possible military grants, on which alone the Reagan administration intends to spend over $1,5 quintillion [as received] in the coming 5 years.

READER'S DIGEST ARTICLE ON TERRORISM REFUTED

LD172244 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] American journalist Claire Sterling claims in her article published in the READER'S DIGEST, that special services of the socialist countries stood behind the Turkish terrorist who tried to assassinate Pope John Paul II last year. Mikhail Glebov has this comment. Here is what he writes:

The absurdity and unfoundedness of this claim is obvious. It is enough to recall that similar claims have already been refuted by the Vatican and Western intelligence services. Now this claim comes from the author notorious for her scandalous reputation. Last year, for example, she put out a book under the pretentious name "The Network of Terror". As reviewists pointed out, the sixteen chapters of the book contained hardly a single authentic fact. References were made in the book to suspiciously anonymous CIA and police workers, and those few whose names were given, draw information as NEWSWEEK remarked, by quoting each other.

Dealing at length with obvious absurdities, Claire Sterling at the same time makes no mention in the book of a single genuine example of terrorism. The explosions staged by neofascists in Bologna and Munich or crimes committed by Cuban counterrevolutionaries. All these examples did not fill in her concept of terrorism as an instrument of the left-wing forces. And so, what is Claire Sterling driving at this time? The answer to this question may again be sought in the history of the appearance of the book: "The Network of Terror". The thing is that when the Reagan administration took office it immediately launched the noisy campaign against what it termed as Soviet support of international terrorism. Yet officials of the CIA, the Pentagon and the State Department polled by the New York TIMES at the time, had to admit they were unable to produce any real proof confirming that support.

Washington even had to reject there reports on the subject, one after the other, as inadequate for the above-mentioned propagandist campaign. That was the time when Claire Sterling emerged to the scene. She took upon herself the unrewarding mission of saving the campaign by outright falsehoods. Now this campaign has actually exhausted itself, and so have its sponsors who have failed to produce anything that is at least slightly reminiscent of facts. And here Claire Sterling comes into the picture once again. Her fantasies are needed once again to make up for the absence of facts. What we now deal with is the intention not only to distort the policy of the socialist countries but to conceal the real picture, and this picture is the following: According to the investigation carried out by the Turkish newspaper CUMHURIYET, Ali Agca, who made an attempt on the life of the pope, was linked with the leader of the local neofascists, Turkes, and with the big arms dealer Ugurlu. Ugurlu in turn received arms from American Frank Terpil who held a senior post in the American Central Intelligence Agency. Earlier this year he reported in an interview that he had Turkish terrorists among his numerous clients. These are the facts that Claire Sterling, claiming the title of an expert on terrorism, should have cited in her article.

PRC 'CAPITULATES' ON TAIWAN ARMS SALES

Unity Claim

OW190433 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 18 Aug 82

[(He Ming) commentary]

[Text] The current propaganda campaign in China surrounding the upcoming 12th CPC Congress is aimed primarily at creating an image of political stability in the country. To serve the aim, Chinese propagandists have stressed, in particular, that unprecedented unity of views and thinking has been achieved within the party. In this connection, our station commentator (He Ming) writes the following commentary:

Dear Chinese listeners, I believe that you heard similar rhetoric before the convocation of the 9th, 10th and 11th party congresses. Regrettably, however, there is neither unity nor stability within the CPC and the whole country. Remaining are internal strife and aggravating crises of confidence in the party and in its present leaders.

Unlike the propaganda claim that the dissidents are only a few individuals who oppose the party because of vacillations of policies and personal weak will, there are growing numbers of dissidents in all Chinese social strata. Chinese officials have been compelled to admit that most party members, even leading cadres, are opposed to the party leadership.

The present situation within the CPC and growing distrust of the party leadership has been caused by the Beijing leadership's domestic and foreign policies. Take, for instance, the latest event. The United States and China have signed a joint communique on arms sales to Taiwan. Isn't the communique another blow at the Chinese people's national pride, another proof of the Beijing leaders' capitulation to U.S. imperialism? It should be pointed out that, for the first time, the Beijing leaders agreed, in the communique, to U.S. arms supply to Taiwan and that the United States did not set a deadline for terminating arms supply to Taiwan. Furthermore, the Beijing leaders have pledged to develop diplomatic relations with the United States on the basis of mutual understanding.

The Beijing leaders have carried out a policy of collusion with the imperialists at the expense of China's national interests, while stubbornly refusing to normalize relations with the countries of the socialist community. Naturally, many party members and the masses of Chinese people are dissatisfied with the Beijing leaders' policy. So-called (?market) socialism, peddled by Deng Xiaoping, has opened broad inroads for the infiltration of bourgeois ideology into China and made the future of the Chinese economy directly dependent on foreign capital, thus causing dissension among the Chinese people. The Beijing leaders' unscientific plans for social and economic development is also a factor for the dissidents and instability in China.

Glebov Commentary

OW181425 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A Sino-U.S. joint communique concerning the supply of U.S. weapons to the Taiwan regime was simultaneously released in Beijing and Washington on Tuesday, 17 August. In this connection, Glebov, our station's observer, writes:

If we remove the diplomatic mask of the communique and analyze the assurances made by Washington and Beijing that they both want to develop their relations, the essence of the accord they have reached is as follows: The Chinese Government acknowledges the U.S. right of continuing to supply weapons to the illegal regime in Taiwan, which is an inseparable part of China. The communique indicates that the United States can continue to supply arms to Taiwan indefinitely because no specific date for stopping the arms sales has been set in the communique. It only points out that the United States will gradually reduce its arms sales to Taipei.

The concept of gradual reduction is very flexible. The communique's drafters maintain that this process will lead to a thorough solution of the issues over a certain period of time. But judged by the communqiue and the RENMIN RIBAO editorial, the Beijing leadership is in general satisfied with the accord it has reached with the U.S. authorities. RENMIN RIBAO writes that this accord serves to break the stalemate in the Sino-U.S. relations and will bring about a new prospect in their development.

This is an artificial expression of optimism. In fact, the document signed by the Beijing leadership implies that, on an issue of principle which involves Chinese sovereignty and the Chinese people's national interests, Beijing has again made another concession to the United States. Although the Chinese leaders are silent on this matter, the United States and the whole world know clearly that Beijing has consented to the existing U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act, which is the legal basis for the United States to continue to assist the Taipei regime and which was simply ignored in the joint communique, its validity has thus been acknowledged. In fact, China has consented to the two-China line which it has so loudly denounced. Beijing's compromising policy can only be interpreted as nothing but national betrayal and capitulation to the U.S. imperialists.

Noteworthy is the fact that the accord was reached by the Beijing leadership and the Reagan authorities on the eve of the 12th CPC Congress. Apparently Beijing is eager to present this accord at the congress as China's diplomatic victory. Putting the cart before the horse, the Chinese leaders have attempted to reap some political capital before the congress is convened so that they will not be criticized by their political enemies and the Chinese people of various social strata. But such a stunt may not necessarily be able to calm the Chinese people's indignation at the acts of the United States and at the Beijing leaders' unprincipled stand of betraying the national interest.

Kaverznev Commentary

LD182256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 18 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] A joint document has been published in Beijing and Washington, which is called upon to somehow regulate American-Chinese relations in connection with continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Look at this video recording, which was shown by many foreign companies today, showing Taiwan forces armed by the Americans. You must remember the strong arguments that arose last year between Beijing and Washington leaders. At that time China justifiedly accused the U.S. of adhering to the two-Chinas theory and interference in its internal affairs and demanded the cessation of military supplies to Taiwan.

Here are questions they started through the entire world: How sincere were the Beijing leaders in their anger? Were they really determined to curtail relations with Washington if the latter continued to arm Taiwan? Few doubted that Beijing was openly playing a game with the Reagan administration. This spring it became known that the Americans have been conducting very secret talks in Beijing since the beginning of the year and several variants of the draft of the joint documents surfaced. One of these was signed on Monday. It is a fairly strange example of compromise when an agreement has been reached but neither side has any specific obligations. They pretend that they are satisfied and most probably each interpret the document in his own fashion.

The United States makes assurances that there will finally be a freeze on the supply of arms to Taiwan, but it is not known when this will happen. Reagan refused to give a specific time. A U.S. representative immediately announced that the new policy does not mean complete renunciation of Taiwan. This week, the Congress will be officially notified that the Americans will begin building F-5E fighters jointly with Taiwan.

At the same time the signed American-Chinese document confirms the January 1979 declaration to the effect that the United States has recognized the PRC as the only legitimate government of China and has recognized the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

DRA INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greetings

LD181432 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent to the leaders of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, a telegram in which they congratulated them and the entire fraternal Afghan people on their national holiday, the 63d anniversary of independence. It says in the telegram:

The heroic struggle of the courageous Afghan people against foreign colonizers ended more than 60 years ago with the appearance on the international scene of an independent and sovereign Afghanistan. The young Soviet Republic was the first to recognize independent Afghanistan and to establish equal relations with its southern neighbor. We sincerely and rightly are proud of the fact that the history of the establishment and development of relations of the Soviet state with Afghanistan is connected with the name of Lenin, the leader and teacher of the working people of the whole world, Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov write.

Following the victory of the April Revolution achieved by the Afghan people under the leadership of the PDPA, the friendly Soviet-Afghan relations acquired a qualitatively new development. They are constantly expanding and deepening, are being filled with new content, are covering increasingly new areas and are being increasingly consolidated in the present conditions where the Afghan people are overcoming difficult ordeals.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov wished the Afghan leaders new successes in the struggle and in the cause of strengthening the development of the gains of the April Revolution, of implementing the tasks of socioeconomic rebuilding of Afghan society, and also peace, prosperity and happiness to the friendly people of Afghanistan.

Achievements Praised

LD182004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82

[By TASS correspondent Ravil Musin]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug (TASS) -- On 19 August the people of Afghanistan mark the 63d anniversary of the restoration of independence. In 1919 Afghanistan achieved success in the stubborn and heroic struggle of the people against British colonialism.

Today the people of Afghanistan are going through a new historic period. They have embarked on the road to constructing a new society without exploitation of man by man. Since the time of the victory of the April Revolution of 1978 they have achieved considerable success in various fields.

Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the working people are liquidating the difficult heritage of the past. There are more than 27,000 courses in the country for eliminating illiteracy at work, in which more than 632,000 workers, peasants and office workers are learning to read and write. The new power has given Afghan peasants land and water. After the victory of the April Revolution, the wages of industrial, office and professional workers were raised. Working people are ensured housing.

The policy of the DRA Government is directed at strengthening legality, law and order, security and calm in the country. If it were not for the constant intrigues of counterrevolutionaries, carrying out economic acts of sabotage, sowing death and destruction, then -- as Afghan leaders have repeatedly stressed -- successes in the economic development of the country would be even more significant.

The independence of Afghanistan is inseparably linked with the start of the development of and strengthening of Soviet-Afghan relations, at the source of which stood the great Lenin. Soviet Russia was the first to acknowledge the independence of the young state and constantly gave it all-round political, economic and other assistance.

More than 170 industrial agricultural and other projects have been built in Afghanistan or are being built with technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. Seventy thousand or more qualified workers have been trained at Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects. Thousands of engineers and technicians have graduated from higher and secondary technical educational establishments built and functioning with the assistance of the USSR. Thousands of others have been trained in Soviet higher educational establishments and technical colleges.

Revolutionary Afghanistan is pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and comes out for relaxation of international tension, for disarmament and for strengthening friendship with all countries, particularly with neighboring ones. Despite attacks by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, and their attempts to besmirch the gains of the working people of the country, the authority of the DRA on the international scene is growing every year. Today the just struggle of the working people of Afghanistan against the enemies of the April revolution is finding wide support from all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth.

Now it is becoming obvious to all, declared Babrak Karmal, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, speaking today on Afghan radio and television, that imperialism, the forces of reaction in the region and Chinese hegemonism are not able to halt the progress of revolutionary development in our country. All their efforts in this direction as well as aspirations to stifle the revolution and to discredit the DRA are doomed to failure, stressed Babrak Karmal.

Moscow Meeting

LD182126 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow today in connection with the Afghan national holiday -- Independence Day. It was noted in speeches that with the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, the traditionally friendly relations between our countries are characterize by revolutionary solidarity, brotherhood and all-round cooperation. An important contribution toward the further development of relations between the two countries is made by the meeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with Babrak Karmal. Mangal, Afghan ambassador to the USSR, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-round aid to the people of his country in the construction of a new life and in the struggle for political and economic independence.

TRIBAL LEADERS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR DRA REVOLUTION

PM181419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Unity"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Aug -- A jirgah (meeting) of elders and leaders of the Pashtun tribes inhabiting the area has been held in the city of Gardez (the southeastern Paktia Province). The jirgah participants voiced support for the aims and tasks set by the PDPA and the DRA Government and aimed at building a new society in Afghanistan.

The tribal elders and leaders were addressed by Sulayman Laeq, DRA minister for nationalities and tribes.

He explained the points set forth in the decisions of the recent ninth PDPA Central Committee plenum, roundly condemned the intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the Afghan people's revolutionary gains and urged the province's working people to strengthen unity and cohesion -- which will be a guarantee of victories in the intrigues of counter-revolution and in the building of a new society.

The tribal spokesmen who addressed the jirgah assured the country's leadership that they will make their contribution to the cause of realizing the set tasks and will take an active part in defending the motherland and the revolution.

AFGHAN REBELS USING SOVIET ARMY UNIFORMS

NC190908 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Afghanistan's Armed Forces have crushed several counterrevolutionary groups in the provinces of Balkh, Lowgar and Fayyab who have been terrorizing local residents. They have confiscated from the bandits, a large quantity of U.S.-manufactured arms as well as documents that speak of relations between the groups' leaders and foreign countries.

A correspondent of Moscow news reported from Kabul that during the recent operation to crush Afghan counterrevolutionary groups in the Panjsher area, several terrorists wearing uniforms of the Soviet Army were arrested. During interrogation the brigands confessed that they wore these uniforms in attacks against Afghan hamlets to denigrate the Soviet soldiers who are in Afghanistan.

Our correspondent in the Defense Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan obtained information that on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway groups of brigands were seen wearing Soviet Army uniforms.

These instigatory activities have a history. A year ago Mohammad Daud, a veteran brigand and former employee of the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan, was arrested by the state security organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He confessed that U.S. instructors in Pakistan had asked terrorists to acquire Soviet military uniforms for use in achieving provocative objectives. However, this was not an easy task. It was then decided to make the Soviet uniforms in Pakistan. According to witnesses, some tailor shops in Peshawar have received orders for Soviet military uniforms. Social circles in Afghanistan have become aware of the methods used by the provocateurs.

TASHKENT ASSAILS 'UNDECLARED WAR' ON DRA

GF141841 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station observer commentary: "Undeclared War Against the Afghan People"]

[Text] British MP Ronald Brown, who recently paid a visit to Afghanistan, has said that the DRA is progressing within (?the framework of democratic liberties). In his article in the weekly TRIBUNE, Ronald Brown writes that the dark forces supported by the United States, the PRC and Pakistan are resisting the (?implementation of democratic principles) in the young republic.

Our correspondent has written that the views expressed by the British parliamentarian constitute the [words indistinct] of international social circles which make correct assessments of the developments taking place in the DRA. Ronald Brown has been to Afghanistan; he has held talks with the people there. However, certain political figures prefer to confer with Afghans not in Afghanistan but in neighboring Pakistan.

It will be recalled that the renegades of the Afghan people, that is to say the enemies of the April 1978 Revolution, are living in special lairs set up around the city of Peshawar, which is not far away from the DRA border with Pakistan. The number of people visiting these lairs, in which U.S. and PRC experts are training bands of robbers who are sent into Afghanistan, is very high. It is possible to start counting them by starting with PRC Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and [words indistinct] and ending with high-ranking U.S. officials. All of them have spared no effort to encourage the bands of robbers to wage secessionist activities against the Afghan people.

Washington and Beijing (?have been cooperating) in an undeclared war against the DRA. The U.S. administration alone has given aid worth over $100 million to the Afghan rebels. Meanwhile, the majority of the $2 million Beijing has made available to the Islamabad government has been channeled to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Reports say, on the other hand, that Washington is not satisfied with the amount of aid Beijing has made available for seccessionist activities against the DRA. In his book entitled 'Beijing, Washington and Islamabad,' the well-known writer in India, (Chaudhary), has written that the PRC is being pushed to play a major part in training Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The book continues to state that recently the PRC intelligence network has trained nearly 40,000 people. Most of them have been sent to Afghanistan.

Killing peaceful people, setting fire to schools and mosques and using chemical explosives are among the crimes of the terrorists who are trained and armed by U.S. and PRC experts. The arms supplied to them are manufactured in the United States and the PRC. For example, terrorist 'Abdoljalal, who was captured in Afghanistan, received money from the U.S. junta. In fact, he received 10,000 afghanis for each Afghan he killed. The rebels are killing [word indistinct], workers, teachers, doctors and mullahs in Afghanistan. In general, they are killing all those who support people's sovereignty in the DRA.

There is strong hope in the DRA, however, that the trend aimed at restoring the feudal system destroyed by the revolution will not be successful. The Afghan people are (?justified in their struggle). This has been proved by the fact that reports have proven to be unfounded that (?Afghan) people are obstructing the effort made by Afghan Army units to destroy the banks of counterrevolutionaries in various provinces in Afghanistan.

SRV WORKERS 'HAPPY' WITH TRAINING CONDITIONS

PM171143 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by correspondent S. Shcherbakov under the rubric "Integration Orbits": "I'm Happy, Mom"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi -- (Nuguyen Thui Tu Thoa), a middle-aged teacher from the city of Hai Duong in Hai Hung Province, brought a letter from her son to the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA press center. The letter begins with the words which are used as the headline of this item, and it was written immediately after 20-year-old (Hoan Thu Thieu) arrived with other fellow Vietnamese in the USSR, in the remote settlement of Bolshoy Tsaryn, Kalmykiya, to acquire a good work speciality. In accordance with an agreement signed last year between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) thousands of young men and women from Vietnam are working at Soviet factories and plants and in construction organizations.

"I decided to show you this letter," the teacher said, "when I read in the papers about the propaganda ballyhoo kicked up in the press in China and some other countries about the agreement. Those who assert that our children are being 'badly treated' and 'ruthlessly exploited' have no scruples at all. And I am speaking not just for myself. Other mothers' sons went from our city to the Soviet Union. All of us, parents of children who are at present in your great country, are angry at the hypocrisy and lies of the 'benefactors.' Obviously, malice had blotted out their memory. I remember finding shelter for my little son, away from the U.S. air raids on Hai Duong, I remember bombs exploding all around and I know hundreds of mothers whose sons and daughters were killed by those accursed bombs....

"My son writes and says that he is happy. And I know it is true. (Thu) works with concrete. He is a team leader, and he earns good money. Recently he sent me a gift -- material for clothes. He has many friends -- Soviet and Vietnamese." "Soviet people," we read the letter together, "treat us like family." "Come to our city and talk with people. You will see that no one person regrets having sent his children to the Soviet Union."

That was the story in every house, in every family we visited in the clean and comfortable city of (Khayzyong). Pensioners, accountants, workers, physicians and teachers, people of various ages and diverse life experience were unanimous: The agreement is mutually advantageous in all respects. And the young Vietnamese people traveling to our country have prospects for professional, creative and ideological growth.

"We have sent more than 900 people to the USSR," said Nguyen Van (Chang), first deputy chairman of the Hai Duong Province People's Committee. They are mainly young people of Communist Youth Union age. And one in three comes from the family of a front fighter killed in the war or a war invalid. We will be sending more. But I want to stress one point -- the agreement is based on genuinely equal and truly fraternal all-round cooperation between our countries."

"The young Vietnamese men and women are currently studying and working, and when they have acquired a profession they will return home and make a fitting contribution to socialist building."

"Take our province, for example. The industrial potential is growing daily along with agricultural production: With the USSR's technical assistance the big (Falay) thermal electric power station is being constructed and a cement plant and 18 industrial enterprises are operating on our territory. The startup of the thermal electric power station will mark the formation of a veritable industrial complex. We very much hope that following their study and work in your country our province's emissaries will come home competent and experienced engineers, construction and textile workers, electricians and power workers."

(Chan Luk), chief of an SRV Ministry of Labor Administration, talked about cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the matter of accepting Vietnamese citizens for vocational training and work at enterprises and organizations in the USSR:

"The Soviet Union has assisted Vietnam before in the training of skilled cadres. The new agreement," he stressed, "envisages training and improving the skills of Vietnamese workers who will be working in the sectors which are essential to the building of socialism in Vietnam. As for living and working conditions for Vietnamese citizens, I can say that they are excellent. I recently went to the USSR, visiting the places where our country's emissaries are working. Many of them have already settled down well, learned Russian, familiarized themselves with the production process and obtained the requisite special training. Everywhere -- at metallurgical and chemical plants, textile factories and other light industry, construction and transport enterprises and organizations in Astrakhan and Rostov, Volgograd and Kemerovo, Donetsk and Krasnodar -- Soviet workers are receiving their Vietnamese colleagues cordially and hospitably. I want to mention the contribution of the Komsomol which is actively participating in the creation of good working, training and recreational conditions for its SRV contemporaries."

PRC, U.S. WANT UNSTABLE SITUATION IN BURMA

BK181604 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently, publications in Burma have emphasized the problem of eradicating anti-government rebels. They point out that Beijing-influenced rebels are closing ranks with Karen, Kachin and Shan separatists. In the past armed rebel groups of different beliefs were divided among themselves and settled their differences with arms. Today they are trying to fight hand in hand and to coordinate their subversive activities against the Burmese Government.

The Botataung reported that leaders of the Beijing-influenced rebel group are trying to organize ethnic national separatist groups and are planning to set up an armed front under their leadership. They are carrying out a widespread propaganda movement and are trying to win over other groups. The Botataung also reported that the insurgents are forcefully recruiting people from the hill tribes to join their units and are forcing them to carry out subversive activities.

Violence and subversive activities have caused instability in, and have greatly damaged, the country. People are dying and their property is being destroyed. A large slice of the state budget is being used for warfare.

The country has also suffered much from drug trafficking which has become the main source of income for the rebels. These rebels force people to grow opium and the opium produced is then bought at cheap prices. The opium is later refined into all sorts of narcotic drugs which are exported abroad in exchange for arms and ammunition. With such criminal activities being carried out, it is clear that the claim by rebel leaders that they represent national groups struggling in the interests of the people holds little truth.

Today, all the Burmese people understand that the rebels are mere tools and mercenaries for a foreign power who wants to interfere in the internal affairs of Burma. The reason why the rebels can continue operating without support from the people is because of assistance from Beijing. There is a whole network of special camps inside China where Chinese instructors provide training, and abundant material and military aid for the saboteurs.

The Burmese people understand this very well. There is, however, yet one fact concerning the insurgency issue which is known only to some people but which has become more evident recently. According to observers, the reason traditionally pro-Western groups of various rebels are getting closer to the Beijing-influenced rebels is because China and Washington are coordinating their policies toward Burma. Both Beijing and Washington want the situation in Burma to be unstable so that they can create conditions to shift the existing independent foreign policy of Burma in their favor.

BARKAUSKAS INTERVIEWED ON INDONESIAN VISIT

PM181515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, date and place not given, conducted by unnamed correspondent: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is back home after visiting Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian parliament -- the House of People's Representatives. Head of the Soviet Delegation Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, told an IZVESTIYA correspondent:

There is a long-standing tradition of parliamentary ties between our two countries -- going back to the 1950s. Our visit to Indonesia was to reciprocate the visit to the USSR in 1979 by a delegation of the House of People's Representatives headed by Speaker of the House Daryatmo. I would first of all like to point out the amicable atmosphere in which all our meetings and discussions were held in Indonesia. The delegation was received by President of the Republic Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik and had meetings and an exchange of views with the leadership of the Indonesian parliament; Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs; Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperatives; and other statesmen.

These discussions reaffirmed the undoubted usefulness of such contacts and the proximity and, in some cases, coincidence of views between our two countries on a number of the most pressing problems of the current international situation. Every statement and speech expressed a desire for the preservation of peace, the achievement of disarmament and guaranteed security for the peoples of the whole world and the Asian Continent and Southeast Asia in particular. In this connection the Soviet delegation members stressed that the Soviet state's efforts to promote peace and combat the threat of a nuclear war and the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and in his message to the second UN General Assembly session on disarmament are aimed at improving the international climate in the interests of all peoples.

We dwelt in particular on the Soviet proposals for confidence-building measures with regard to the waters of seas and oceans and reducing military activity and the military presence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and on the international sealanes, which is particularly important for the countries of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia -- an island state situated at the junction of two oceans. The Soviet Union's support for the desire of the countries of Southeast Asia to create a zone of peace and stability in the region was reaffirmed. The Soviet Union and Indonesia support the UN General Assembly resolution on declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

Our delegation and the Indonesian parliamentarians resolutely condemned Israel's aggression in Lebanon and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and defended the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both we and our Indonesian colleagues expressed the conviction that the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence born on Indonesian territory -- in Bandung -- in 1955 are just as relevant today as a basis for relations between states with different social and political systems. For our part, we pointed out the importance of the Nonaligned Movement, one of whose initiators was Indonesia, in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

We stressed that there are no fundamental world problems on which our countries' vital national interests might conflict. On his part, Mr Daryatmo pointed out that both Indonesia and the Soviet Union want relations of peace and friendship to triumph on earth.

When discussing Soviet-Indonesian relations we and our colleagues urged that the level of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries in the political, trade, economic, scientific, technical and other spheres be increased. It should be pointed out that there are encouraging trends in this direction -- the volume of trade is gradually increasing, topping R90 million last year. It is obvious, however, that this level falls far short of both countries' potential and requirements. It was pointed out in this connection that the now traditional good relations and cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia must become a good basis for deepening Soviet-Indonesian ties.

I would like to thank once again our Indonesian colleagues for giving us an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the sights of Jakarta and to tour the country. Much has been said and written about the beauty of Indonesia's countryside and the ineffable charm and singularity of its art. I will tell you about just two of our strongest impressions. We were overwhelmed by Indonesians' reverence for their historical and cultural heritage. Wherever we were, whether in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, which is being transformed into a modern city with skyscrapers and endless streams of automobiles, or in ancient Jogjakarta -- the epitome of Javanese culture -- in the majestic shrine of Borobudur built in the 8th century and now undergoing restoration, or on the "Island of Gods" -- Bali -- with its marvelous temples and sophisticated dances, we felt the desire to preserve the nation's spiritual assets.

But Indonesians' industriousness makes an even stronger impression. The tropics are generously endowed with natural resources but man must work hard and unremittingly to tap them. In recent years Indonesia has for the first time been self-sufficient in rice, harvesting as much as 22 million tons a year, and credit for this is due primarily to the Indonesian peasant patiently cultivating his modest allotment under the blazing sun. On the eve of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia we wish the industrious and talented Indonesian people peace and prosperity and express confidence that Soviet-Indonesian cooperation, including interparliamentary ties and their development, will make an important and useful contribution in this respect.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV-JARUZELSKI TALKS VIEWED

Zholkver Comment

LD181656 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A comment from our observer Aleksandr Zholkver in connection with the meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It's quite understandable why the friendly meeting between the Soviet and Polish leaders has attracted so much attention everywhere. The imperialists have always sought to destabilize the situation in that socialist country and thereby undermine the socialist community but their plans have been rebuffed.

As a result of the measures carried out by the Polish leadership the situation in the country has been gradually coming back to normal. Just these days in Poland the draft of a socioeconomic plan until 1985 and the guidelines of a plan until 1990 have been brought up for national discussion in Poland. At the government, in separate ministries and at the local governing bodies public consultative councils have been set up. The movement of national rebirth is gaining momentum in the country.

What's significant is that the more successful is the process of economic and political stabilization, the more ferociously socialism in Poland is attacked by its external and internal opponents. Efforts to lead the country out of the crisis are being blocked by a counterrevolutionary underground whose activity is being inspired and supported mainly by the United States.

In the statement that has just been published the United States State Department tries to negate American interference but how can one possibly deny the facts that are common knowledge? Take at least the crude United States economic sanctions against Poland. It's only natural that the Warsaw daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI describes them as unprecedented pressure on Poland, pressure that violates all norms of international law. And Washington has the scruple to claim Soviet involvement!

If there is any Soviet involvement it's the delivery to Poland of the goods and commodities it requires, the guarantee of credits and orders to keep busy the bulk of its production capacity.

As for the sanctions of various kinds, they boomeranged against the Western countries themselves and, as was quite frankly admitted during his recent visit to Washington by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community, the Danish foreign minister, Kjeld Oleson, who underlined that the West European countries are interested in preserving and developing economic and political contacts with the Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Treaty countries. For their part, the Soviet Union and Poland, during the meeting of their leaders in the Crimea, repledged their adherence to cooperation between states with different social systems on an equal footing and to mutual advantage.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD181258 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 18 TASS -- The Soviet-Polish summit meetings always hold special significance for Poland because they concern relations with our biggest ally and neighbour. Such was the importance of the present meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski for our foreign policy, TRYBUNA LUDU, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, writes today.

At the friendly meeting in the Crimea, the newspaper stresses, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee could state that positive changes are gradually taking place in Poland. The ties between the PUWP and the working class and all the working people are becoming closer.

There is a patriotic movement for national rebirth, a movement encompassing all Polish patriots who hold dear the historical and socialist values of Poland. But the process of resolving the crisis is being held back by the activities of a counter-revolutionary underground which is inspired and supported from outside, primarily from the USA.

Of great importance against this background is the position held with regard to our country by the Soviet Union and other socialist allies of Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU says. It quotes L.I. Brezhnev as saying during the meeting that "the Soviet Union will continue to give whatever assistance it can to the People's Republic of Poland in solving the economic problems confronting it." We, the newspaper says, received this statement with satisfaction and gratitude.

The newspaper then notes that the international situation has become more complicated. A good example of this is the policy of the U.S. administration which, in violation of the standards of international law and the U.N. Charter, puts unprecedented pressure on Poland in order to aggravate its economic difficulties and to destabilize the situation in the country in the interests of U.S. imperialism.

People's Poland, being in integral part of the socialist community, the newspaper goes on, contributes by its policy of peace and goodneighbourly relations to the stability of the post-war arrangement in Europe and the inviolability of the existing frontiers. This is an important statement from which conclusions should be made by those Western governments which under Washington's pressure limited their traditional contacts with Poland although these contacts have always helped develop East-West dialogue, especially in view of the present complicated international situation.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed that joint striving for stronger European and international security, for curbing the arms race and averting the danger of military-political crises and a new world war has been an invariable principle of Soviet and Polish policy.

The Crimean meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and bore out a complete identity of views on the questions discussed. All this reflects the essence of the fraternal, allied and ideological ties between our parties, peoples and states, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

AFL-CIO AID FOR POLISH 'UNDERGROUND' DETAILED

LD180856 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

Anticommunist, anti-Polish circles in the USA inspire and support the counter-revolutionary underground in Poland in an attempt to hamper in every way the normalization of the situation in the country.

The reactionary trade-union top leadership of the AFL-CIO, which has not ceased subversive actions against Poland, serves, in particular, as an instrument of those circles. Lane Kirkland, president of the trade union association, on the pages of the AFL-CIO FREE TRADE UNION NEWS BULLETIN, virtually incites counter-revolutionary elements in Poland to actions against people's power.

Supporting the Reagan administration's anti-Polish "sanctions" which are a gross interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Kirkland goes farther, insisting on toughening the discriminatory measures and is also advocating the use of other "economic and political levers" of such interference.

The AFL-CIO FREE TRADE UNION NEWS, which specializes in subversive activity against socialist countries, virtually admits that it is precisely support from the West that is the condition for the existence of anti-socialist forces in Poland. It is pointed out that a representative of the journal was directly told so by one of the Solidarity leaders who fled Poland.

Belonging to the "levers" of interference in the internal affairs of Poland, which Kirkland keeps talking about, is the financing, continued by the AFL-CIO, of the activity of counter-revolutionary elements in Poland itself and outside it. The bulletin advertises posters of anti-Polish anti-Socialist trend which are being distributed by the AFL-CIO top leadership with the support of the Polish emigres and the proceeds from which are placed at the disposal of every kind of group engaging in subversive actions against the Polish People's Republic. A certain Eric Chenoweth, "coordinator" of one of such groups, the New York Committee in Support of 'Solidarity', publicises in the AFL-CIO FREE TRADE UNION NEWS what he describes as a wide network of the underground in Poland, its leaders Z. Bujak, W. Frasyniuk and Z. Janas, and "actions of resistance" by counter-revolutionary elements.

The fact that the anti-socialist underground in Poland does not abandon plans to plunge the country into an abyss of chaos without stopping short of unleashing a civil war, is evidenced by an article by A. Michnik, one of the "Solidarity" leaders, in the journal "DISSENT". Recalling that the leaders of that grouping envisaged "radical actions", he writes that a "war against Jaruzelski" is being conducted in the "new situation" as well, and boasts of his "contribution".

ANTI-POLISH 'SUBVERSIVES' ACTIVE IN FRANCE

LD102348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 10 Aug 82

["Three Generations of Subversives" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (TASS) -- "The generations of Polish counterrevolution change, but their essence remains the same -- traitors to the people," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in its 11 August issue, in an article about the activity of three generations of Polish antisocialist forces in France.

The article notes that "the magazine KULTURA, based in a Paris suburb, should by virtue of its services be put in the category of the 'first generation' of subversive centers which have long been assiduously working to break up the socialist order in Poland. Among its services it lists, for example, what was demanded back in the 'cold war' -- the rescinding of the Yalta Agreements."

In confirmation of the link between the Paris center of Polish emigres and the CIA, the paper quotes a letter to KULTURA director Jerzy Giedroyc, written by the [KSS-KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee)] treasurer Jan Jozef Lipski, expressing gratitude for the initiative of collecting money for KSS-KOR. "And this organization, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes, as is known, was set up in May 1975 by the CIA in Geneva."

"Subversive organizations of the 'second generation', whose appearance 'coincided' with the birth of Solidarity, have now merged into the so-called Solidarity coordination center", says the Paris correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. "On applying to this office, I received a list containing about 20 organizations. At the head were the reformist trade unions CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] Force Ouvriere, Solidarity France-(?Poland), "Solidarity," Solidarity Committee, and others. In a strange way their concerns coincide: keeping lists of 'Polish opposition' addresses, telephones, contacts, secretly sending printing equipment and printed materials to Poland, spreading in France leaflets by groups functioning underground in Poland collecting money for them."

"At the beginning of the year something new appeared in the 'coordination list' -- a committee of 'Solidarity' in France. It is, so to speak, the 'third generation' of subversives. Among its leaders are Seweryn Blumsztajn, one of the founders of KSS-KOR, (Aleksander Smoliar), recently the KSS-KOR representative in West Europe...

"Of all 20 listed, it is the richest. In only the second month of its existence it had at its disposal 1 million francs ' to help interned persons send printing equipment.' This is how Blumsztajn sets out the aims of this emigre 'Solidarity'," the article said.

SFRY PUBLISHES DOCUMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

LD161049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Complex Problems"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Aug -- The paper BORBA has published a document "Problems Relating to Job Placement and Efforts To Solve Them" which concretizes the long-term economic stabilization program envisaged by the 12th LCY Congress.

It points out that the main problem in the employment sphere in Yugoslavia is the fact that people are out of work. In the last few years unemployment has risen and the current level is 12 percent of Yugoslavia's able-bodied population. In 1981 the number of people out of work exceeded 800,000. More than half are young people with higher or secondary education. The difficulties in finding employment for young specialists are partly due to the fact that the structure of the higher and secondary education system and the needs of the country's national economy do not correspond. Unemployment is particularly high in Kosovo Autonomous Province and also in Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"This year," the document says, "there is a continuing trend toward increasing unemployment in Yugoslavia. In addition to the overt unemployment there is covert unemployment at many enterprises and organizations."

The document notes that the main aim of the job-finding policy, which is to be one of the main spheres of the country's socioeconomic development and of the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, is to create conditions wherein every able-bodied citizen can realize his legitimate right to work.

In a TANJUG interview, Federal Executive Council Vice President Zvone Dragan put the increase in unemployment in Yugoslavia down to the reduction in the rural population and the return of people who had been temporarily working abroad. He said that the existing difficulties are also caused by problems in the sphere of foreign trade ties and Yugoslavia's large foreign debt and balance of payments deficit, which are bringing about an enforced reduction of the economic development rate and a reduction in the volume of capital construction.

The problem of job placement in Yugoslavia, Z. Dragan noted, cannot be viewed in isolation from questions pertaining to the country's general economic development. It must be solved through the maximum exploitation of internal reserves and the intensification of the entire national economy.

FRG OFFICIAL HORST EHMKE VISITS MOSCOW

Geneva Arms Talks Discussion

LD181856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow today between Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic group in the FRG Bundestag, and members of the USSR parliamentary group section for parliamentary links with the FRG. During the meeting issues relating to the present international situation as well as the role of parliamentarians in the struggle to maintain and strengthen peace were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the negotiations being conducted in Geneva on reducing forward-based weapons and medium-range missiles.

Meetings With Soviet Officials

LD181908 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug (DPA) -- SPD Deputy Chairman Horst Ehmke was received today by senior Soviet officials responsible for West Europe and USSR-U.S. relations.

After a banquet with Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, Ehmke, who arrived in Moscow on Monday, was received by head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department Leonid Zamyatin, and his first deputy, Valentin Falin. He then had a talk with first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Vadim Zagladin.

All the Soviet Foreign Ministry Ehmke talked with Komplektov, head of the U.S. section. Ehmke described this talk, attended by Col Gen Chernov [spelling of name as received] of the Soviet General Staff as "very informative." Ehmke refused to give details of his talks. On Thursday in Moscow he will meet Georgiy Arbatov, head of the North America Institute, and then travel to the Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Remarks on 'Assurance'

LD191047 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Aug (DPA) -- Contrary to most recent statements by high Soviet functionaries, the Kremlin leadership wants to achieve results in negotiations with the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, especially in regard to arms reduction. This was the impression gained by Horst Ehmke, SPD deputy parliamentary party chairman, in his talks with leading Soviet functionaries during the last 2 days in Moscow.

Ehmke, who was speaking to German journalists on Thursday at the end of his Moscow meetings, said that the Soviets were "far too realistic" to want to delay such negotiations until a new U.S. administration comes to power. "Problem number one" for the Kremlin was its relationship with the United States. The Soviet side in the talks had, however, been "relatively sceptical" in the face of the continuing irreconcilability of the starting positions of the two superpowers in the current disarmament negotiations.

According to Ehmke, Vadim Zagladin, [first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee] gave the assurance "in a very long talk" that no further SS-20 bases had been built or missiles stationed since the announcement by head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, on freezing the number of these missiles in the European part of the USSR. Zagladin had stated this "expressly" in view of contrary American statements. Ehmke said there was thus a contradiction remaining with regard to relevant American statements. He intended to discuss this question in the near future with the American side, but refused to comment on statements by the government spokesman, Lothar Ruehl, who had essentially supported the American standpoint and had been attacked by the Soviets several times because of this.

East-West relations in trade and economy were a further topic of this politician, who intended to travel on to the Ukraine on Thursday and then privately to Uzbekistan. Without further explanation, the Soviet had answered his question by saying that they anticipated a "medium harvest" this year. According to the latest American estimates, however, another grain harvest failure is likely, the fourth in a row.

The "substantial crisis" in the world economy is also causing difficulties for the Soviet economy, according to Ehmke. He assured his Svoiet talking partners that the FRG would not participate in an "economic war" against the East, as had already been stated clearly by the EC on behalf of its 10 members. Ehmke: "We consider the American position wrong and unconvincing so long as the Americans continue to supply grain."

On developments in Poland, where American sanctions are in force, Ehmke gained the impression that the Soviet side was "under no illusion" that only a "long-term process" could lead to a solution. Both in the Polish and Afghan questions he had not noticed any change in the Soviet position.

Ehmke expressly supported an intensification of contacts on a parliamentary level between the USSR and the FRG. He invited his Soviet talking partners to visit the FRG 21-23 October within the framework of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation. The invitation had been accepted.

OSTROGORSKIY DECRIES FRG AID TO ISRAEL

DW182005 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Young Socialists in the FRG demanded that the Federal Government immediately discontinue economic cooperation with Israel as well as financial aid to the country. Peter Corterier, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, answering an inquiry by Bundestag deputies, said the FRG Government would continue to give Israel financial and economic aid. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

In view of the Federal Republic's ambitions in the Arab world and the West German economy's dependence on oil supplies from the Middle East, the subject of direct and indirect assistance for the buildup and maintenance of the Israeli war machinery is extremely delicate for Bonn. All relevant information naturally is top secret. However, what is clear, nonetheless, is the fact that the Federal Republic has substantially contributed to the buildup of the Israeli military capabilities. The use of these capabilities in Lebanon now bears the horrible fruit as all the world has seen.

Since the early fifties the Federal Republic has supplied war materiel to Israel worth several billion marks. Under an agreement that Franz Josef Strauss concluded in 1957 on behalf of the then Federal Government and in his capacity of defense minister one-fifth of Bonn's so-called reparation payments is effected in the form of war materiel supplies. At the time and in the following years the Israeli Army received from the Federal Republic tanks, combat and transport aircraft, torpedo boats and so on.

Possibly even more important was the technological aid, including aid in the nuclear field, as well as the training of Israeli military officers at Bundeswehr facilities. The Federal Republic supplied the Israeli arms industry with special types of steel and other semifinished products. High loans were the basis of these West German strategic supplies which helped create Israel's position of military power which has now so evidently been misused.

In recent years the forms of this aid have changed: First, because Israel itself has become one of the world's largest arms dealers, at least, regarding the most modern war materiel; second, the Federal Republic is now less in a position than previously to run the risk of a temporary suspension of Arab oil supplies. This does not mean, however, that the various forms of aid to Israel have been discontinued. They are simply handled less conspicuously, that is to say, via the EC.

The recent inspection of Israel's military production centers by Franz Josef Strauss, who plays a key role in the cooperation of the Israeli and Bavarian war industries, as well as his negotiations with responsible Israeli politicians and experts prove this, as do contacts of official Bonn representatives such as Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the full degree of which is unknown to the public.

The West German Young Socialists, who like many others in the Federal Republic now demand discontinuation of economic aid to Israel, argue that Israel must be forced to accept political solutions in the Middle East. By continuing its economic and financial aid and by refraining from giving a clear opinion on Israel's crimes in Lebanon' Bonn proves that its statements on the adequacy of such solutions are mere lip service. We are dealing here with a case once again where self interests and international law are put aside because others want this, namely, Washington and Israel which pursue the brutal eradication of the Palestinian fighters.

OSTROGORSKIY SCORES ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES IN FRG

DW181005 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Some time ago, the Social democratic weekly VORWAERTS lost its temper. In an article it told how an exiled Pole who had settled down in the FRG -- say one of those professional dissidents to whom the native country had become too hot so that they retreated to the West -- agitated in the West German mass media against normal relations between the FRG and its eastern neighbors and rebuked West German politicians. VORWAERTS in this connection pointed to the close relations existing between exiled Poles of this ilk and the anti-detente reactionary forces in the Federal Republic; to this unholy alliance which aims at turning the Polish problems into a permanent source for poisoning the international atmosphere in Europe.

The concern voiced by VORWAERTS is of course understandable. Not only do the Americans run their biggest center of subversive radio propaganda against the East European countries, Radio Free Europe, in Munich, not only have the Silesian and similar ethnic groups as of late intenified their anti-Polish propaganda, which by the way is subsidized to a considerable degree from the federal coffers, but, in gross violation of international and West German law, new centers of anti-Polish activities have spread in the Federal Republic which pretend to act as the mouthpiece of the -- as they put it -- suppressed Polish people.

This cannot be welcomed by any reasonable man who strives for normal relations in Europe. There exists, for instance, a militant anti-Polish association in Munich whose sponsors seem to make it a strange point of honor to replace the city's fame as a center of atraction for art lovers from all over the world with a new and more questionable fame, as a shelter for political adventurers from other countries. In Bremen, too, an anti-Polish center was established which claims to be the exiled leadership of Solidarnosc at least, if not a Polish government in exile.
To be sure, these people's possibilities of interfering in the internal affairs of the betrayed fatherland are only limited. Instead there seem to exist unlimited possibilities of interference in the internal affairs of the host country. At any rate, hardly a day passes without this or that exponent of the clique slandering West German politicians and public representatives who have other problems than harboring the dream of liquidating the socialist order in Poland. Small wonder there is always a paper, radio or television program which accommodates these instigators.
It is not difficult to guess about whose powerful hand has made this possible, for as the aforementioned VORWAERTS noted, the spearhead of the attack is always directed against the social-liberal coalition's OSTPOLITIK.

Another question is as to why those attacked do not defend themselves. Have they actually bevome prisoners of their own antisocialist and anti-Soviet demagogy? It is up to them whether or not those having sought asylum in the Federal Republic are allowed to interfere in the domestic policy struggle and to burden the FRG's relations with the neighboring countries.

TIKHONOV MEETS NONALIGNED DELEGATION ON MIDEAST

PA181355 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of a delegation of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries on the Palestine issue, met in the Kremlin with Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. Companero Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, received in the Kremlin the delegation of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries on the Palestine issue.

The delegation is composed of Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto, and Phillip Chan, Guyanese ambassador to the USSR; Indian Ambassador Ahuja; Senegalese Ambassador Sane; Balasubramaniam, Sri Lanka ambassador to France; and Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires (Kravak).

During the course of the talk the delegation reported on the nonaligned position regarding the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and about the resolutions adopted in this regard by the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries. The Israeli aggression was condemned and it was demanded that the aggressor's troops be withdrawn from Lebanese territory.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET POSITION ON SETTLEMENT

PM181133 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 August publishes on page 3 a 2,100-word "military-political review" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov entitled "Brazen Brigandage Continues." The article starts by giving details of the Israeli operation in Lebanon, in Beirut in particular, aimed at physically destroying the PLO. It then goes on to condemn Israel's use of weapons of mass destruction and other barbarous weapons such as cluster and pellet bombs, pellet and phosphorous shells, gas, napalm, explosive bullets and a so-called "vacuum bomb," and hits the United States for continuing to supply Israel with arms. The article concludes by saying:

"Regarding the USSR's stand on Lebanon, it is clear and consistent. The fire of war must be extinguished, the aggression must be stopped and the Israeli troops must leave Lebanese territory -- these are the Soviet Union's demands. The lifting of the siege of Beirut and the disengagement of the forces defending west Beirut and the Israeli troops are the immediate, urgent step toward this. The Palestinian question is a political problem which can be resolved only by political means.

"At the same time the Lebanese adventure of Israel and its accomplices and the possibility of its repetition in any other Arab country have once again raised most acutely the question of the need for a just and compreshensive Near East settlement incorporating the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own state. This can be achieved only as a result of the collective efforts of all the interested sides, including the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The international conference on the Near East whose convening has been proposed by the Soviet Union could be the forum at which these efforts would find a positive result."

ISRAEL PLANNING FURTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD181248 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

A tense situation keeps on in west Beirut. Under the cover of negotiations on a peaceful resolution of the crisis in this part of the Lebanese capital, Israeli troops do not cease armed provocations, aiming to frustrate the ceasefire agreement and to support militarily the U.S. diplomatic pressure on the leadership of the Palestinian resistance movement (PRM) in order to wrest additional concessions from it.

Tuesday morning the Israeli troops besieging west Beirut several times opened fire from heavy small arms on the positions of the joint forces of the PRM-NPF [national patriotic forces] in the southern suburb of Al-Awzai'i. However, the defenders of the city refrained from returning the fire. That did not stop the high-handed aggressors. At mid-night they again started conducting a provocative fire. The Israelis, having considerably expanded the zone of their actions, fired from heavy machineguns and submachineguns on the positions of PRM-NPF detachments all along the frontline from Al-Awzai'i suburb to the Palestinian refugee camp of Burj al-Barajinah. As a result the defenders of the city had to return the fire. The ensuing exchange of fire lasted about four hours. Local political observers express the opinion that Tel Aviv again intends to frustrate the ceasefire and resume large-scale combat actions.

A still more tense situation reigns in Al-Biqa' Valley where Israeli invaders are confronted by Syrian troops which are part of the inter-Arab force, and by PRM detachments. According to local press reports, on Tuesday the Israelis repeatedly provoked clashes with Syrians and Palestinians there. Fierce artillery duels erupted several times both in eastern and western Al-Biqa' through the fault of the aggressors. At the same time Tel Aviv is busy strengthening its military grouping in the area. As the newspaper AL-LIWA' points out, about two hundred tanks and other combat vehicles of the Israeli Army were brought there in the past two days alone. The newspaper also reports that a group of senior Israeli officers visited Al-Biqa' Valley on Tuesday and reconnoitred there. AL-LIWA' does not rule it out that all that serves as a prelude to Israel's large-scale military operation against Syrian troops and PRM detachments which are in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

In this connection the fact has been noted here that on Tuesday, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon visited east Beirut and met with U.S. emissary Philip Habib. Some observers believe that matters concerning a future Israeli operation in Al-Biqa' Valley were discussed during the meeting. The operation will take place, they point out, if Damascus does not agree to meet Israel's demands for full withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. These Israeli demands are to be delivered to the Syrian leadership during Habib's visit to Damascus today.

The developments in Lebanon show in utter clarity the untenability of the U.S.-Israeli monstrous plans to destroy the Palestinian resistance movement. PRM fighting-men displayed a high combat efficiency, courage and heroism when repulsing the aggressors. The just cause of the Palestinians is getting an increasingly effective support from the world public while the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- has strengthened its role and has been widely recognized in the whole world.

RPP ON ISRAELI SOLDIERS' CRIMES IN LEBANON

TA182017 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The Jerusalem POST has reported that during the 2 months of the belligerent war in Lebanon, about 50 Israeli soldiers and officers were tried for looting. The paper adds that in that period approximately 16 more soldiers were convicted of smuggling activities across the Lebanese-Israeli border. It is clear that against the background of the dance of blood [mehol damim] by the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] at Begin's instruction, the above-mentioned fact is not too important -- all the more so when we notice that earlier, too, the Jerusalem POST and additional papers had written that over the last 5 years the number of criminal offenses committed by soldiers increased by 70 percent. A large number of the offenses involve drugs.

The man in charge of the investigations department in police headquarters stated that soldiers perpetrate approximately 40 percent of the entire number of offenses in the country. These crimes include robbery, theft, rape and murder. In theory, the additional report on plunder in Lebanon did not come out of the blue, not to mention the fact that these days are not at all clear due to the smoke of the fires in Lebanon. Nevertheless, the report aroused interest among many people.

The spread of crime among Israeli soldiers and officers reflects the situation throughout Israeli society. It reflects the deep social and political crisis to which Israeli society is subjected. It is obvious that it is hard to put in the same category the person who encourages criminals, a person who practices a policy of robbery and violence, of aggression and terror vis-a-vis neighboring Arab countires, on the one hand, and the person who was tempted to loot while taking advantage of the disaster and misery of Lebanese and Palestinian people. Terrorists and looters of the Begin, Sharon and Shamir type long ago crossed the line separating morality from baseness, humanism from sadism.

In fact, the Israeli Army today is preoccupied with plundering the Beirut international airport. A spokesman of the Lebanese Middle East Airlines, told an AFP correspondent that Israeli soldiers removed all the company's equipment including telephones. The Israelis have also begun evacuating helicopters belonging to a private airline. Also stolen was a plane belonging to another airline.

All honest people -- those in Israel included -- feel disgust reading all of this, as attested to by the Jerusalem POST. Many of those whom the loot reaches -- all those effects belonging to Palestinians and Lebanese people -- understand that this will not give them either materialistic well-being or mental satisfaction. On the contrary, these belongings will remind them of the suffering of human beings who, due to the Israeli ruling circles, became miserable victims. This will remind them that an unjust war kills not only physically; such a war reduces [words indistinct] of those conducting it. The families who receive loot from soldiers in Lebanon cannot but reflect on the deterioration of the son, brother or husband, in the bloody massacre against the neighboring countries.

PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS' DEFENSE OF BEIRUT PRAISED

LD182326 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 18 Aug 82

["Staunchness of the Defenders of a Just Cause" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

When ordering their troops on June 6 to start the invasion of Lebanon, Begin and Sharon no doubt were counting on a new victorious blitzkrieg. For in its time the Israeli Army used to succeed within a matter of days in inflicting defeat upon the regular forces of some Arab countries. This time the gigantic Israeli military machine -- an army of 100,000 men armed to the death with the latest American armaments -- was opposed from the side of the Palestinina resistance movement, as it was estimated in Tel Aviv, by about ten thousand fighting men armed only with light and medium weapons and a hundred tanks.

But nothing came out of the blitzkrieg. "The war in Lebanon is the longest in the history of Israel, and two months after its commencement the Begin government is yet to achieve even one of the aims it has set", notes the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE. The destruction of the PLO was one of the principal aims of this intervention as it was stated bluntly more than once by Israeli rulers.

Israel's military machine is marking time for already 74 days although the infuriated aggressors are resorting to the most criminal, barbarous means and methods to achieve their goals. But they are failing in this because they ran up against the amazing staunchness, courage and selflessness of the fighting men of the Palestinian resistance movement.

They are repulsing one attack by Israeli tanks and motorized infantry after another and waging an unequal battle against the pirates in supersonic planes but preventing them by their anti-aircraft fire from accurately dropping bombs on Beirut's residential areas and hospitals. The Israeli Army has already lost six thousand soldiers and officers in Lebanon.

"The PLO fighters displayed in the course of this war a determination and intellect that must not be underestimated. The Israeli soldiers who despised the fedayeens for many years learned this bitter truth from their own grim experience. Rising to their full stature the PLO fighters attacked tanks with grenade launchers. This takes guts". This acknowledgement was made by the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT and an acknowledgement by an enemy with whom one struggles is always honourable for a fighting man.

The fury of the Zionist military, who unleash up to 44,000 bombs and rockets against west Beirut within a single day, bears only evidence to their confusion and impotence because today, it is becoming clear even to the most obsessed Tel Aviv "hawk" that they have not succeeded in destroying the PLO's military organisation and will not succeed. Nothing came out also of the "political death" of that organisation, although Sharon hoped so much for it. On the contrary, its international prestige has never been greater and recognition of the just cause of the Palestinian people, for which it is conducting such a courageous and selfless struggle, has never been so widespread. This is eloquently illustrated, for instance, by the results of the discussion of the Palestinian question at the United Nations Organization. Incidentally, these results just as convincingly demonstrate also the full political isolation in the international arena both of the aggressor -- Israel, and of the country that is its instigator and accomplice -- the United States.

"We in the Soviet Union admire the courage of the Palestinians, of all who are putting up a stubborn resistance to the Israeli military", L.I. Brezhnev stressed, replying to questions of the newspaper PRADVA. "The Palestinian problem is not a Gordian knot and cannot be cut by a sword. As to the staunchness displayed by the Palestinians in such tragic circumstances, it proves with new force that they are defending the living cause of a living people, and will not be succumbed."

UN DRAFT RESOLUTION CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD181912 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 18 TASS -- A proposal to again persistently call on the Security Council to consider practical ways and means of making Israel stop the aggression in Lebanon is contained in a draft resolution submitted today at the emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian question. So far the adoption of such measures against the aggressor was stubbornly blocked by the United States which is openly protecting Israel's rulers.

The document also proposes to ask the United Nations secretary general to discuss with all sides involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the question of convening an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations so as to find concrete ways and means of attaining an all-embracing, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The draft resolution, strongly condemning Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the continuation by it of military actions in Beirut, offers the United Nations General Assembly to confirm the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence.

Two other draft resolutions, that were also presented to the session, propose to mark June 4th as an international day for children victims of aggression and to hold an international conference on the question of Palestine in Paris in August 1983.

IZVESTIYA ACCUSES U.S. OF 'HYPOCRISY' IN LEBANON

LD171636 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- The events in Lebanon, where the United States has become an accomplice of aggression, have exposed Washington and shown the true face of its "impartiality" towards the Arab peoples, IZVESTIYA writes today.

"Before the eyes of the whole world Israel is perpetrating acts of barbarity towards the Lebanese and Palestinians which are only comparable to the most atrocious crimes against mankind recorded in history," the newspaper points out. "Washington, however, will talk about anything else but these facts." "U.S. propaganda is deliberately focusing attention solely on the question of the withdrawal of the PLO forces from Beirut," the newspaper continues. "The United States is perfectly aware, however, that Israel is playing a sinister game over the question of the Palestinians' evacuation. It is aware of Tel Aviv's intention to let the Palestinian fighters cut through a corridor which can become the corridor of their death."

"Nowadays the United States is resorting to fresh falsifications: It tries to make out the PLO, rather than the Israeli barbarians as the root of all evil," IZVESTIYA points out. "In addition, while blaming the PLO Washington is trying to isolate it from the general mass of the Palestinian population living in Lebanon who, presumably, suffer because they have firmly recognized that organization as their only and legitimate representative." Imperialism, according to the newspaper, is seeking "to deprive the Palestinian Arab people of their leading and uniting core...and to impose on them a plan of notorious administrative autonomy along the Camp David lines with which the United States and Israel are going to replace the establishment of an independent Palestinian state." "The events in Lebanon have demonstrated that Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to establish their own version of 'peace' in the Middle East by brute military force by Phantoms' missile strikes and by the [word indistinct] tanks' raids. Throwing them into [word indistinct] the aggressor and its backers are seeking to cover up their banditry with political hypocricy and duplicity," the newspaper concludes.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT CONTINUES WITH HIGH COSTS

Lebedeva Commentary

NC181406 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, soon the Iran-Iraq war will mark its second year. Oil reserves, homes, cities and villages on both sides of the border are being destroyed in the flame of this war while more important and more tragic is the fact that the people of both sides are burning in this flame. According to unconfirmed figures, during the Iran-Iraq war more than 80,000 people on both sides have been killed.

Let us see who benefits from the continuation of this bloody massacre. Only the enemies of the people of Iran and Iraq -- the imperialists and Zionists who are sardonically and maliciously watching the bloody conflict between the two countries who were participants in the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggles of nations -- can benefit from this massacre.

It has been fully proved -- and repeatedly said in Tehran newspapers -- that U.S. imperialists were involved in sparking off the flame of armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and then in prolonging it. We should recall that 2 years ago when relations between the two countries became very tense, U.S. propaganda machinery tried to convince Iraq that Iran was allegedly on the brink of complete economic bankruptcy, that allegedly the Iranian Army had completely disintegrated and that the inhabitants of Khuzestan were prepared to rise against the Tehran officials.

At the same time, the imperialists claimed in their propaganda beamed to Iran that allegedly the Iraqi Shi'ites intend to support their Iranian coreligionists. The imperialists promised each side an easy and rapid victory and instigated the commencement of a destructive armed conflict.

With the commencement of this armed conflict both Iran and Iraq actually left the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist camp -- and this was exactly what was needed for their enemies who could then pursue their colonialist policy in th Near East more easily and implement their aggressive plans concerning this region's nations.

The Iran-Iraq armed conflict has become a good pretext for the escalation of U.S. military activities in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. imperialists, by invoking the need to defend U.S. national interests in the region and to ensure the security of maritime oil routes and oil reserves, stationed their warships and Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf. Last year, in connection with the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the United States resorted to a wide-scale military maneuver, code-named Bright Star, on Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani soil. These maneuvers were tantamoung to a show of strength to Iran and to other countries of the Persian Gulf. Now, much is being said in Washington on the holding of new similar maneuvers for the same objectives. Some time ago the New York TIMES reported that the United States has called on its allies and friends in the region to participate in these maneuvers. In short, it is clear that the U.S. imperialists are trying to establish their political and military control in the Near East and Persian Gulf, and as we can see, the Iran-Irag armed conflict helps these imperialist objectives.

Let it not remain unsaid that the U.S. imperialists are also trying to use the Iran-Iraq war to weaken the relations of both belligerent sides with the Soviet Union. In this way, they want to deprive Iran and Iraq of Soviet support as well as isolate both countries on the international scene.

It is very surprising that some people in Iran are in unison with these meaningless and baseless claims concerning Soviet policy made by the imperialist propaganda machinery. For instance, some Iranian personalities -- without any reason or basis -- are trying to present the Soviet Union's peace-seeking and respectable policy as collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Only those who intentionally ignore the basic difference that exists between the policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists who are plotting against peace and security in the Persian Gulf and the policy pursued by the Soviet Union which is trying to transform the Persian Gulf into an area of international peace and cooperation can make such allegations.

The continuing Iran-Iraq war has caused deep concern among respectable people throughout the world. The UN Security Council, the World Peace Council, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and other international and regional organizations are diligently working toward a peaceful solution of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Only this solution can ensure the interests of the nations of Iran and Iraq and benefit regional peace. Armed conflict will obstruct the imperialists' machinations in the region. Sound judgment demands that the flame of the Iran-Iraq war be extinguished.

Reports on Fighting

PM181319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports from "The World Today" feature under the general heading: "Iraq-Iran: Military Operations"]

[Text] Baghdad -- A routine communique from the Iraqi chief military command reported by the INA agency states that military operations are continuing on the Iraq-Iran front. In the past 24 hours, it states, Iraqi troops have captured three Iranian positions in the Basra region, destroying several armored vehicles.

Tehran -- the Iranian Air Defense Forces have repelled an attempt by Iraqi Air Force aircraft to bomb Abadan, a report from the joint staff of the Iran Armed Forces and the central staff of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards issued by the IRNA agency says. Iranian aircraft attacked oil installations in the region of the Iraqi port of Al faw. During the artillery shelling in various regions of the Iran-Iraq front the Iranian troops killed and wounded about 70 enemy soldiers and destroyed 11 armored vehicles. This is reported by TASS.

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH IRAN

GF181534 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as we have already reported earlier, the 11th (?reciprocal) session of a subcommittee of the Soviet-Iranian Permament Commission on Transport Cooperation has ended in Moscow.

The Soviet delegation at the session was led by Vitaliy Sosnin, deputy minister of railways, and the Iranian delegation by (Mehdi Kerbasian), deputy minister for road and transport. (Seyyed 'Ali Farshi), the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Moscow, also attended the deliberations of the subcommittee.

During the meetings, which lasted 1 week, the two sides discussed questions concerning the expansion of goods shipments between the two countries. At the conclusion of the talks, the two sides signed a protocol.

After signing the protocol, Vitaliy Sosnin noted that he could say with pleasure that the talks were held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere and that matters of interest for both the countries were discussed and solved in a spirit of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation. He added that he is confident that the parties will carry out attentively the decisions taken at the subcommittee session because these decisions are intended to expand and fulfill relations between two neighborly countries in transport matters, serving the interests of the peoples of both the Soviet Union and Iran.

Our correspondent interviewed Mr (Mehdi Kerbasian), the deputy minister of road and transport, for Radio Moscow. He said:

[Begin (Kerbasian) recording] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. A salute to the Islamic revolution martyrs and peace be with our leader, Imam Khomeyni. We came to Moscow along with a delegation to participate in the 11th session of a subcommittee of the Soviet-Iranian Permanent Commission on Transport Cooperation. This commission held a session in Tehran last year. The commission deals with sea, land and railway transportation. We have been discussing the improvement of transportation and we have also reviewed problems and difficulties encountered last year for which we still are seeking solutions.

Fortunately, at this year's session we discussed various questions and we even discussed and solved topics left over from last year. The other point raised in our discussion and presented by us to the commission was shipping on the Caspian Sea. The Soviet side will review the question at next year's session and we ardently hope to come to a firm understanding on the subject.

A new topic on the agenda this year was the appointment of Soviet-Iranian representatives in each country to assist in the clearance of exports and imports. We agreed that the Iranian representative will set up offices in Baku, Kukhi and Jolfa. [end recording]

U.S., RSA, FRANCE TIED TO SEYCHELLES COUP

LD182214 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 18 TASS -- Government troops have regained control over the radio station and the Union Vale army camp in the outskirts of the capital of the Republic of Seychelles, which were captured by a group of insurgents demanding that the France Albert Rene government should sack a number of higher officers and ministers, FRANCE PRESSE reported from Victoria. Most of the plotters are under arrest. Order and calm have been restored in the country, the SAP Seychelles news agency reports.

According to the agency, the plotters' leader Sergeant George Nicole urged South Africa to intervene in the events in Seychelles and supply him with military hardware, ammunition and reinforcements.

Commenting on the developments in Seychelles, news agencies recollect the abortive coup there in November 1981, which was undertaken by racist-ruled South Africa jointly with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Western special services then used a major group of mercenaries, recruited overseas, and career officers of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) of South Africa in a bid to overthrow the progressive government of France Albert Rene.

Observers also call attention to the fact that the first report about the current mutiny in Seychelles came from the U.S. Embassy in that insular state and was circulated by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL of the United States.

Quoting reliable sources in Paris, FRANCE PRESSE reported that a warship of the French squadron in the Indian Ocean had set course for the coast of Seychelles.

More on Coup Attempt

LD182058 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A group of army men has tried to stage a coup in the Republic of the Seychelles Islands. According to a FRANCE PRESSE report, government troops regained control of the radio station and the barracks today. Reports coming in from Victoria, the capital of the small insular state, are contradictory, our commentator Georgiy Tanov notes.

The capture by the rebels of about 240 hostages, women and children among them, made it clear that what they committed was a typically terrorist action. Yet later on the political coloring of the coup attempt came to light, especially after the FRANCE PRESSE mentioned an interview given to the South African RAND DAILY MAIL by the leader of the rebels who gave his name as Sergeant George Nicole. In the interview the man urged the Pretoria regime to send troops to the Seychelles. The paper has reported that South Africa's Foreign Minister Botha is studying this appeal.

The current developments in the Seychelles Republic are inevitably associated with the developments of last November when a group of mercenaries tried to overthrow the republic's government. As you probably remember, the attempt ended in failure. An enquiry held has shown that the final aim of last year's adventure of Pretoria and Washington was to change radically the situation in the northwest of the Indian Ocean in favor of the West. The mercenaries were used to bring back to power President James Mancham who was deposed in 1977 and who earlier promised to provide to the United States any of the republic's 92 islands for use under a military base similar to the Pentagon's universal base on Diego Garcia.

Yet as soon as it took up its duties the present government of the republic declared its commitment to the policy of nonalignment and relaxation of tensions and to the idea of converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Simultaneously it launched progressive reforms at home. However, all that never suited the United States and its partner in subversion in the region, South Africa. It is not by chance that after the mercenary operation of last November failed, Washington, Pretoria and London again pooled efforts to prepare mercenaries for various insular operations. The reports of the developments on the Seychelles coincided with other alarming news. Here is some of it:

Israel is preparing to liquidate physically the leaders and activists of the PLO; in Geneva the United States is trying to wreck the work of the UN Committee for the Indian Ocean; South Africa is stepping up repressions in Angola's southern regions it occupies; the U.S. Aviation Personnel International company is ready to provide the Pretoria regime with mercenaries, pilots, for insular operations in particular; in Mozambique agents of South African secret services have assassinated one of the ANC leaders Ruth First. The facts are different yet their essence is the same.

As representatives of progressive Africa underline, these facts reveal attempts by African imperialists and its closest henchmen [as heard], Israel and South Africa, to break the will of nations to resist imperialist dictate, to establish military-political control over a vast region, and the main weapon used to achieve this is open aggression and terrorism.

DOE'S VISIT, U.S.-LIBERIAN COOPERATION REPORTED

LD181046 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 18 TASS -- Samuel Doe, the head of the military government of Liberia, who arrived here on Tuesday for an official visit, had White House talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

As was reported by U.S. officials, during S. Doe's meeting with U.S. President, they discussed a number of international problems, including the Middle East situation and Namibian settlement. In the centre of attention, however, were the questions of increasing Washington military and economic aid to Liberia which is regarded by the USA as its "oldest ally" in Africa.

The strategic position of Liberia, its mineral wealth and other resources such as rubber, iron ore and timber, are a great attraction to American capital. It is for almost 150 years now that Liberia has been one of the main outposts of the USA on the continent. Suffice it to say that it ranks first in Africa for the size of American military and economic aid it gets per capita. According to UPI, Washington's military aid to Monrovia in the next fiscal year is to amount to 15 million dollars.

But Liberia's heavy dependence on Washington has not helped improve the living conditions of its population. S. Doe had to admit here that Liberia is now faced with serious financial and social and economic problems. He said that infant mortality in his country is among the highest in the world and that 87 percent of its population are illiterate and there is an acute shortage of food, housing and clothing.

As observers say, Monrovia's social and economic problems are due, to a considerable extent, to its one-sided orientation to the development of the private sector to the detriment of national interests and its striving to create most favourable conditions for the plunder of the Liberian resources by American monopolies.

To judge by preliminary results of the talks, the United States would like to continue to use Liberia as its fief on the African Continent. The Monrovia authorities intend, as before, to look for a solution to their problems to their bankrupt policy of strengthening their alliance with the USA.

KULIK EXPLAINS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AFRICA

LD131706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 13 Aug 82

["The United States' Economic Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The CIA not only organizes killings in Africa of political figures whom Washington finds disagreeable but also occupies itself in stifling the economies of these independent states on the continent which are following the road to progressive transformations. Such a conclusion is drawn by the American journal COUNTERSPY, into the hands of which have fallen the CIA's instructions to its agents on how to organize economic espionage and subversive activities in Africa. Subversive activity against the economies of African countries is an integral part of the work of the boys from the CIA, the journal states. In addition to this, they have to gather information on the difficulties and shortcomings of the industry, transport, agriculture and finances of these countries and on the effects of various discriminatory measures taken against them by the United States.

Quite often the cut-throats from the CIA work hand in hand with their colleagues from the South African special services. The latter's hand can easily be seen in such crimes as the attempt to blow up the oil refinery in Luanda, Angola and the putting out of action of navigation equipment in Beira, Mozambique.

The word "terrorism" is being used in the newspapers of many African states to characterize not only the foreign policy of the United States, but its economic policy as well. In particular, so-called American "aid," which more and more often is associated with the concept of "economic subversion," is being subjected to growing criticism. This "aid" is closely linked with "the global strategy of the White House," writes the Congo newspaper MWETI, "and is the chief weapon of Washington's policy of expansion." As a rule, the lion's share of the U.S. allotment to African countries is expended not on the development of vitally important branches of the national economy, but on military aims, which in the final analysis meets the hegemonistic aspirations of Washington and leads to the expansion of the American military presence in Africa.

The chief recipients of such "aid" are those countries which follow the militarist policy of Washington, those governments which are unable to resist U.S. pressure and have agreed to the deployment of "Rapid Deployment Forces" on their territories. By intimidating the Mogadishu regime -- with the help of CIA agents-- with the illusion of a threat from Ethiopia and Libya, Washington has forced Somalia into the purchase of $78.5 million worth of American weapons. Kenya has been forced into the modernization of the Embakasi and Nanyuki airfields. The airfields will be used by the Pentagon, but Kenya will have to pay the United States $116.5 million. One of the chief recipients of American loans and credits, Zaire, has the largest national debt in Africa. Such is the seamy side of American "aid." It undermines the economies of developing states, sucks them into the arms race and sows the seeds of mistrust between neighbors.

PRAVDA: WESTERN OPTIMISM ON NAMIBIA UNJUSTIFIED

PM181407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 5

[K. Vitalyev "International Notes": "Maneuvers Over Namibia"]

[Text] Talks have resumed in New York on a political settlement for Namibia. U.S. and other Western propaganda organs' prognosis on their possible outcome are full of mock optimism.

You would think from what they say that the success of the talks is assured. But the representatives of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African "Frontline States," which are actively supporting SWAPO in the struggle for the liberation of its country, think differently.

As is known, attempts to resolve the Namibian problem by peaceful means have been made over a long period. But they have all been frustrated because of the stubborn refusal of South Africa and the imperialist monopolies backing it to relinquish colonial control of this mineral-rich African country.

Nor is there anything promising about the current round of talks, which are being conducted through the mediation of the so-called "contact group" comprising representatives from the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada. They say they are aiding the fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia. But in practice the "five's" efforts boil down to manipulation of Resolution 435 and other fundamental UN decisions on Namibia. It was the "contact group" which proposed, in violation of Resolution 435, that the principles of independent Namibia's constitution be formulated in advance, that is, that they be basically imposed on the Namibian people. The desire is to have the constitution consecrate the system of organs of power in Namibia which was created on the South African Bantustan model. Moreover, it was proposed to limit Namibia's sovereignty even on questions of safeguarding its own security.

One can scarcely mistake the political meaning of "initiatives" of this kind. There is an all too obvious desire to preserve, by hook or by crook, the South African racist regime's effective control over Namibia and not to give the national patriotic forces, who want real, not fictional independence, a chance of acquiring power.

In order to attain this goal the Western powers are emphasizing the United Nation's so-called "impartiality." This essentially means that the United Nations should revise its former decisions and stop implementing measures in support of the Namibian people's liberation struggle. In other words, it is a matter of the United Nations' altering its principled line on the question of decolonization.

Finally, one is struck by the vigorous efforts to "link" the Namibian settlement to the question of the Cuban military presence in Angola and make the granting of independence to Namibia directly dependent on whether or not Angola renounces its sovereign rights to decide how it safeguards its own national security.

The basic point is not changed by the hypocritical assurances that the United States, which put forward the idea of "linkage," is now apparently inclined to adopt a different position, and it is allegedly all down to Pretoria's intractability. Everyone knows that the United States sees the problem of the decolonization of Namibia from the viewpoint of its own imperial and neo-colonialist ambitions and South Africa is toughening its position at the talks with Washington's blessing.

The racist Pretoria regime, encouraged by Washington, is stepping up military pressure on Angola. South African forces are massing on its borders and in southern parts of Angola occupied by the South African military. The racists are threatening to repeat the large-scale aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. The other day South African Armed Forces subunits intruded deep into Angolan territory.

Thus, the actual course of events gives no grounds for optimism, although a political settlement for Namibia is overdue and is objectively possible. There already exists a basis for achieving a settlement in the shape of the UN decisions which represent a fine balance of the viewpoints of more than 150 UN members. But the achievement of a settlement on a just basis will become a reality only if the United States and its allies stop placing artificial obstacles in the way and strictly observe the spirit and letter of the UN decisions on Namibian independence and ensure the United States a proper place in the actual settlement process. This is the real way to ensure a peaceful political solution of the Namibian problem. Otherwise the Namibian people, as SWAPO stresses, will be forced to continue their liberation struggle which is encountering growing international support.

KOROLEV PRAISES SOVIET POLICY IN AFRICA

LD141512 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Congolese people are now celebrating their major national holiday, the 19th anniversary of their revolution. In a message to the Congolese leader, Denis Sassounguesso, President Brezhnev points out that the people of the Congo have made considerable advances while building a better society in their country. He wishes them further success in their effort. Here is what Vladimir Korolev writes.

Friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo are a graphic illustration of the Soviet Union's principled policy in Africa. The overwhelming majority of the countries on the continent have only recently freed themselves from colonial dependence. This country welcomes their effort aimed at ridding the continent of the remains of colonialism and racism, securing economic independence and promoting social progress. This country is willingly helping the newly-free African states develop their national economies and train specialists. The Soviet Union's cooperation with African countries rests on the principles of full equality of the sides, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs. In its relations with these countries, the Soviet Union seeks no advantage for itself. It is not after any concessions there, political domination or military bases. Proceeding from its principled stand the Soviet Union supports the well-grounded demand of the African states for restructuring world economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

Washington is now trying to cover the African Continent with a network of its military bases. It has turned against African countries the entire arsenal of methods, including blackmail, pressure and provocations. It has set its sights on the Organization of African Unity, a tested mechanism regulating joint anti-imperialist and anticolonialist actions of the countries of the continent. A fresh attempt was made recently to split the organization by way of schemes and bribery.

South Africa has been turned into an instrument of the imperialist groups in Africa. The South African racists are now rampaging in the province of Cunene in southern Angola and are employing aggressive tactics towards their neighbors. The Soviet people have strongly condemned the schemes of the enemies of independent Africa.

The Soviet Union is helping African countries consolidate their defense potential whenever they request for this. Such requests came from Angola and Ethiopia, where attempts were made to suppress the people's revolutions with the help of inside counter-revolutionaries and outside aggression. The Soviet Union always acted and will continue acting in a single front with the fighters against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO TANZANIA

PRAVDA Announcement

PM181237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R.M. Musin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tatarskiy CPSU Obkom, has returned to Moscow after visiting Tanzania in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party (CCM).

Delegation Head's Comment

LD161441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation has been in Tanzania on a week's visit at the invitation of the revolutionary party of Tanzania. It was headed by Rashid Musinovich Musin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Tartarskaya Obkom and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Our correspondent for east Africa, Dimitriy Chernikov, asked Comrade Musin to tell our listeners about his visit.

[Begin Musin recording] The CPSU delegation has ended its visit to Tanzania at the invitation of the revolutionary party of this country. We visited local organizations of the revolutionary party, enterprises, peasants, cooperatives. We met workers of the party at the district and regional levels and held talks with the leaders.

I would like to talk particularly about the main impression I gained on this trip. Tanzania is greatly interested in the experience of the building of socialism in our country and is striving to learn more about the history of the CPSU. Here one can find in the bookshops the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, books by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Soviet periodicals in the bookshops. Tanzania is traveling the road of socialist orientation. This course is outlined in the program documents of the Revolutionary Party. But one must take into account that it is a former colony. The colonial burden of the past is extremely heavy. We carried out collectivization while striving to use tractors in the countryside. Here it is a question of replacing the hoe with the plough, and only then can one think about tractors.

Tanzania's economy is dependent on oil supplies. The country must import many essential goods. The price for raw materials that it produces are falling. The prices for industrial goods that it must buy are continually increasing. In this situation the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania is looking for new ways of managing the economy.

During talks with the leadership of the Revolutionary Party and Tanzania, the unity of views on a whole range of international problems was clearly defined. Above all this was about the struggle for peace and detente, for the liquidation of the threat of war. This concerned the firm condemnation of the bloody Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the support of the just cause of the Palestinian People.

The aggressive actions of the racists in the south of Africa also constitute a grave danger to liberation movements. The Israeli Zionists, the South African racists are given support by the present American administration.

The peace-loving policy of the USSR aimed at curbing the arms race, at diminishing the danger of nuclear war, is met with understanding and support. The visit of the CPSU delegation to Tanzania will undoubtedly serve the further strengthening of friendly relations between our peoples and parties. [end recording]

USSR TO SEND MOZAMBIQUE PUBLIC HEALTH AID

LD182326 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- The Soviet Union will give free aid to Mozambique in its drive to combat malaria, by sending malariologists as well as transport, laboratory equipment and the necessary preparations to that African country. Besides, medical workers from Mozambique will go to the USSR to receive training in this field here. The execution of this program will begin next year.

"The USSR's aid to that African country in the fight against diseases is further evidence of friendship binding out countries together. This aid will go to the most humane field of all, that of medicine," Chairman of the USSR-Mozambique Friendship Society Sergey Burenkov, who is the USSR minister of public health, told a TASS correspondent. He emphasised that this move of the USSR will also help develop even further the two countries' cooperation for the good of their peoples.

Public health was one of the first areas where the Soviet Union and Mozambique started bilateral cooperation right after the latter gained independence. At the Mozambican Government's request Soviet physicians were then sent to that African country for the first time. Since then they have been working there on a permanent basis. The number of Soviet doctors dispatched to Mozambique will grow in the near future.

"Mozambique's public health system is developing. We are aware of the difficulties confronting it and are, therefore, determined to expand our links," Sergey Burenko said. He recently returned to Moscow from Maputo, where an agreement had been signed on cooperation between the public health ministries of the two countries. It provides for further cooperation in the traditional field of combatting infectious and parasitic diseases. The USSR has backed this effort by presenting Mozambique with two million poliomyelitis vaccines.

Attaching great importance to the training of national medical personnel, the Soviet Union will grant scholarships to young people from Mozambique to enable them to study at the USSR's higher and secondary specialised medical schools.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAYS

Sao Tome Independence Day

PM170943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP], in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own account, he conveyed to the president and people of Sao Tome congratulations and best wishes on the country's national holiday -- the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

Under the leadership of the MLSTP party, the telegram says, the people of Sao Tome have achieved great successes in strengthening their national independence, implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and building a new life along their chosen path. Soviet people value highly the contribution of Sao Tome and Principe to the cause of the peoples' struggle against imperialism and for the complete and final liberation of Africa from the remnants of colonialism and racism.

In a reply telegram, on behalf of the people and Government of Sao Tome and Principe and on his own account, Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed gratitutde to L.I. Brezhnev for the congratulations.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop for the sake of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace, social progress and democracy.

Message to Congo President

PM161223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo:

On your national holiday -- the 19th anniversary of the revolution -- I send you, the PCT Central Committee, the government and the Congolese people congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and on my own account.

Soviet people have feelings of sympathy for the people of the Congo, who under the PCT's leadership have accomplished notable achievements on the path of building a new society, and wish them successes in fulfilling the projected plans for the country's economic, social and cultural development. We value the People's Republic of the Congo's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for Africa's complete liberation.

I remember with pleasure our talks during your visit to the Soviet Union in the course of which you voiced the firm determination to strengthen Soviet-Congolese relations. I express the conviction that these relations, sealed by the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, will continue to develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and international security.

I wish you good health and successes and the friendly Congolese people happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

PRAVDA CARRIES NIKOLAY INOZEMTSEV OBITUARY

PM180955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 82 p 3

[Obituary of "Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev"]

[Text] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss. Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev, a prominent Soviet scientists and public figure, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations, died on 12 August 1982.

N.N. Inozemtsev was born in Moscow in 1921. From 1939 through 1945 he was in the ranks of the Soviet Army and took part actively in the Great Patriotic War.

After completing his studies at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and his postgraduate studies, from 1952 he worked in the editorial office of the journal KOMMUNIST and was later engaged in scientific research work at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations as a sector chief and deputy director.

In 1961 N.N. Inozemtsev was appointed to work in the PRAVDA newspaper's editorial office as deputy chief editor. From 1966 until the end of his life he was director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations. His high scientific and organizational qualities as a scientist and a communist were displayed in this post.

N.N. Inozemtsev was directly in charge of an important scientific avenue -- research into the problems of world economics and international relations, contradictions and trends in social development in the conditions of the coexistence of two systems and internal social processes in the modern world.

For his contribution to the study of problems of world economics and international relations and the world revolutionary process he was elected a corresponding member and in 1968 an academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He was awarded a USSR State Prize for the results of fundamental research into the political economy of contemporary monopoly capitalism.

N.N. Inozemtsev actively combined his scientific organizational and research work with participating in the training of scientific and teaching cadres.

At the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses he was elected a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and at the 26th party congress he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 9th and 10th convocations.

He participated actively in sociopolitical activity. He devoted much effort to the cause of defending peace, headed a scientific council on research into the problems of peace and disarmament and was a member of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state assessed N.N. Inozemtsev's service highly. He was awarded three Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the Patriotic War 1st and 2nd Class, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, two Orders of the Red Star and medals.

The bright memory of Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev, that great scientist and major organizer of Soviet science and remarkable person, will remain forever in Soviet people's hearts.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhomov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, L.M. Zamyatin, N.M. Pegov G.E. Tsukanov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, S.G. Shcherbakov, V.V. Zagladin, A.F. Dobrynin, V.G. Afanasyev, V.A. Kotyug, G.K. Skryabin, N.P. Fedorenko, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, A.G. Yegorov, G.A. Arbatov, Ye.M. Primakov, An.A. Gromyko, T.T. Timofeyev, N.N. Nekrasov, V.A. Vinogradov, Ye.I. Kapustin and V.N. Shenayev.

KUNAYEV, VASILYEV ATTEND ALMA ATA CANAL OPENING

LD182326 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The first stage of the great Alma Ata canal has been commissioned. Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, other leaders of the republic and Comrade Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, took part in the festive event.

BARUZDIN OUTLINES LITERARY JOURNALS' ROLE

PM171027 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Sergey Baruzdin, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board and chief editor of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV: "Literature's Lofty Vocation"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution "On Literary Journals' Creative Ties With Communist Building Practice." This important political document provides fresh confirmation of the Communist Party's concern for the development of our multinational literature.

Particular importance is attached to the point expressed in the resolution that USSR Writers Union journals play a considerable role in organizing the literary process, doing a great deal of work to develop and deepen writers' creative ties with the people's life and with communist building practice, which promotes the consolidation of literary forces and intensifies writers' participation in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is common knowledge that a good book is the best teacher. However, it is very important that every new book and the lessons it teaches are not one-sided -- either unremittingly gloomy or unreasonably optimistic. Men of letters have a duty to promote the shaping of a socially mature individual and creative participation of every Soviet person in communist building and in the process of resolving socioeconomic and political tasks, irrespective of their complexity.

However, as the resolution quite rightly notes, the work of literary journals still contains a considerable number of shortcomings and requires improvement.

While noting the increased social activeness, political maturity and professional skill of men of letters, the party Central Committee requires the literary press to play a fuller role in resolving communist building tasks, satisfying the people's cultural requirements and enlisting gifted writers in producing works on topical themes with great social repercussions.

As the resolution notes, new generations of Soviet people need positive heroes who are close to them in spirit and time, heroes who are accepted, whose artistic revelations influence people's actions and reflect the people's destiny.

It should be acknowledged that our journals still carry works in which the depiction of events relating to our motherland's history, the socialist revolution and collectivzation exhibits definite deviations from the actual truth. Occasional works contain prejudiced and distorted arguments about the present, artistically weak works suffering from petty themes are often published.

The party Central Committee draws particular attention to shortcomings in literary criticism.

I know from our own journal and other publications that our criticism often fails to provide definite and principle-minded assessments or in-depth analysis of such difficult problems as the beneficial reciprocal influence and mutual enrichment of fraternal literatures; but it primarily lacks aggressiveness in the struggle against our ideological opponents, "sovietologists" of every kind and prejudiced interpreters and distorters of modern Soviet literature.

Unfortunately our criticism is infected with servility, which prevents it speaking out frankly and uncompromisingly against hack writing, grayness and manifest lack of talent in current literary practice, although considerable numbers of knowingly bad books are still published in our country.

Nor does criticism concern itself sufficiently with questions of literary translation -- a problem of supremely great importance for multinational Soviet literature. And this in a situation when every third literary book published in our country is a translation.

The CPSU Central Committee notes that literary periodicals are called upon to keep in step with the times, to note and support new and advanced elements in the life of Soviet society and to be constantly guided by the principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit. Writers' organizations and the editorial boards of literary journals, the resolution states, must encourage the elaboration of themes linked with the CPSU's course aimed at intensifying the economy and improving production relations.

"Human relations in production and everyday life, the complex inner world of the individual and the individual's place in our troubled world," L.I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "all represent an inexhaustible field of artistic quest. Here it is important, of course, to strive to ensure that the topicality of the theme is not obscured by colorless and artistically ugly things. To ensure that heroes of works do not get bogged down in petty matters but share their country's concerns and live a life full of intensive labor and persistent struggle for the triumph of justice and good.

"By contrast, manifestations of lack of ideological commitment, an unselective world outlook or deviations from a precise class assessment of individual historical events and figures can harm the creativity of even gifted people. Our critics, literary journals and creative unions and first and foremost their party organizations must be able to put right those who deviate in one direction or the other. And of course they must speak out in an active and principled manner in instances when works harming our Soviet reality appear. We must be implacable here. The party has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological orientation of our art."

This thought expressed by L.I. Brezhnev pervades the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary Journals' Creative Ties With Communist Building Practice."

An animated, interested and really creative discussion of the CPSU Central Committee resolution is currently taking place in all our writers' organizations and literary journals' editorial boards. We too discussed this at a recent enlarged meeting at DRUZHBA NARODOV.

I believe that, in examining our plans in the light of the Leninist party's instructions, we will not only improve the quality of our literary publications but be able to help multinational Soviet literature in its main vocations -- serving the people's cause, the Communist Party's cause, the cause of communist creation.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

PM171053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Criticism"]

[Excerpt] The steps the party is taking have encouraged the further development of criticism and self-criticism. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that it is necessary to continue to intensify this positive trend by every means and to assert a spirit of self-criticism and intolerance toward shortcomings in all party organizations.

It is well known that the moral and psychological climate in the entire collective, the level of organization and discipline and finally the end results of collective efforts depend on the atmosphere prevailing in the party organization. The Communists have many tested methods and means to activate these efforts. The CPSU members' statutory obligation is to develop criticism and self-criticism, to reveal shortcomings boldly and seek their elimination, to struggle against ostentation, conceit, complacency and localistic tendencies and to rebuff resolutely attempts to suppress criticism.

Criticism and self-criticism must be leveled in a Leninist, principled, keen manner, revealing real shortcomings in work and resolutely eliminating them. The Communists, as the party has frequently pointed out, should not fear serious, businesslike criticism and self-criticism. But it should be creative and constructive. Mere carping, leading essentially to the discrediting of our reality, is intolerable.

The effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism, between which there is a very close, inextricable connection, is characterized to a decisive extent by the party organization's degree of militancy. Instructive in this respect is the experience of the Georgian Communists, analyzed from various angles in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Georgian SSR Party Organizations in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR." Seeking to consolidate the results achieved during the implementation of the well-known resolutions on the Tbilisi party gorkom and subsequent decisions, the republic is confidently overcoming the costs [izderzhki] of previous years. Collegiality and a specific, in-depth approach in studying and resolving urgent problems, and the broad development of criticism and self-criticism are being asserted increasingly in the practice of the Communist Party Central Committee and the other party committees. At the same time, here as everywhere, it is essential to continue persistently to improve forms and methods of work and to enhance the responsibility of Communists and leading cadres for assigned work.

Unfortunately, people do not act like this everywhere. An incorrect attitude toward criticism also exists. For instance on 7 July PRAVDA published a letter from A. Minayev, an engineer at the Cheboksary automobile repair plant, under the heading "I Cannot Do Otherwise." As chairman of the party organization's commission for monitoring the administration's activity, he has frequently raised the question of thriftlessness, of instances of the embezzlement of socialist property and the production of poor-quality output. However, the enterprise leaders did not heed this voice. On the contrary, the Communist began to be victimized for his criticism. It must be said that after the newspaper item the Chuvashskiy CPSU Obkom took principled steps. The suppressors of criticism were sanctioned severely by the party and removed from their leading posts.

It has long been noted that the voice of criticism and self-criticism is not muffled where things are going well. No, this happens usually when people try to shrug off an exacting word to keep quiet about it, or are unable or even unwilling to admit their mistakes and omissions, outline ways of putting them right, and carry out exhaustive measures to improve their work. After all, the effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism is determined primarily by what is actually done to follow up what has been said and by how what has been planned is then implemented in practice.

The party committees and primary party organizations have developed effective machinery for recording and acting on critical remarks and proposals expressed in the press and at meetings and plenums. It is important that this mechanism should act constantly and precisely. It is to precisely this end that the Tselinogradskiy, Astrakhanskiy, Smolenskiy, Poltavskiy and a number of other party obkoms have heard information on the progress of acting on the Communists' critical statements. The Kamchatskiy party obkom has held a plenum on this question, returning to the materials of the oblast party conference and report and election meetings. It revealed not only positive aspects but annoying omissions which most frequently attested to the "forgetfulness" of individual workers and the lack of proper control and exactingness. The shortcomings revealed are being eliminated.

BRIEFS

GEORGIAN OFFICIALS' REPRIMANDS -- In the past 3 years, 330 officials have been reprimanded in Georgia in the Caucasus for neglecting complaints from residents. The officials range from ministers to managers of factories. This is revealed by the republic's attorney general, (Anzor Barabadze). Soviet laws provide for criminal responsibility of officials for lack of attention to people and for procrastination in dealing with their complaints. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

ARTIST'S HONORARY TITLE -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred the honorary title of People's Artist of the USSR on Comrade Irakliy Luarsabovich Andronkov. This is in recognition of his great services to Soviet art. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

CSA PROVIDES FURTHER DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD182208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The country's rural workers, who are seeking to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Food Program, now have many things occupying their attention.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, on 16 August kolkhozes and sovkhozes had reaped grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) from 52.7 million hectares. This is 45 percent of the acreage sown. Grain has been threshed from 85 percent of the fields reaped.

During the past week, machine operators in Stavropolskiy Kray have distinguished themselves. Despite the rainy weather they gathered in the grain from the fields on time and are now selling it to the state. In the northern oblasts, at the same time as the harvest, sowing of winter crops is in progress.

Farms are continuing to lay in fodder. Sown and natural grasses have been reaped in a first cut from an area of 71.9 million hectares; 49 million tons of hay has been laid in; over 54 million tons of haylage has been stored and 5.3 million tons of artificially dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder, including grass cuttings, have been produced.

The pace of silaging and laying in the green bulk of corn and other fodder crops is increasing.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18 AUG REPORTED

LD190224 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

To date, Belgorodskaya Oblast growers have delivered over 500,000 tons of grain; this is almost 2/3 of the planned amount. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on about 500,000 hectares so far in Gorkovskaya Oblast. Harvesting work continues apace in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast despite the rain. Grain crops have been cut on 1.4 million hectares, which is 2/3 of the area sown to grain. (0400 GMT)

The harvest has been gathered from 1/2 the area sown to grain crops in Orenburgskaya Oblast. This is over 2.1 million hectares. Today cereal crops have been cut from about 400,000 hectares in the Mordoviskaya ASSR. Windrows have been threshed on 3/4 of this area. Slightly more than 150,000 tons of grain has been delivered so far.

Virtually all the rayons in Saratovskaya Oblast are sowing winter crops today. This is the best time for sowing winter rye. The areas allocated to this crop are being sown with Saratovskaya-4 seeds, a strain marked by its high yield and resistance to drought and diseases. It is planned to sow over 1 million hectares to winter crops. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting of spring wheat began today in Altayskiy Kray. The crop covers over 3 million hectares. The dry summer has made work difficult, because the grain is not uniform size and most is stunted. (0630 GMT)

Ryazanskaya Oblast farms have sold 400,000 tons of grain, 1/2 of the pledge amount. (0700 GMT)

Ulyanovskaya Oblast has so far sold about 300,000 tons grain -- 1/3 of its plan. (0800 GMT)

Sugar beet seed harvesting has begun in the Ukraine, with 45,000 hectares to be rvested. The republic's three seed factories are waiting for the yield. (1000 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 53 million hectares throughout the USSR; 85 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. RSFSR machine operators have played the major role in the harvest during the past week. Swathes were threshed from 12 million throughout the USSR in that time -- almost 8 million in the RSFSR. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes continue the fodder harvest. Pulse crops have already been threshed from over 3 million hectares. Corn for grain has been harvested on 120,000 hectares, most of this in Uzbekistan. The flax harvest is underway throughout the country. More than 250,000 hectares have been picked so far. Flax growers in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania are involved in mass work, as are RSFSR flax growers. (1100 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue harvesting early potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Grape harvesting is starting, and Moldavia has produced a particularly good harvest. Preparation of soil and seeds is underway for next year's harvest. (1500 GMT)

The Ipatovskiy method is being used in harvest work everywhere. In order to raise productivity the shift and shift team methods of working combines are being used. Such organization of labor allows more frequent changes for a rest. There is significantly greater success in gathering grain than if uninterrupted work is carried out throughout the day. (1500 GMT)

Farms are continuing to lay in fodder -- 49 million tons of hay have been laid in and over 54 million tons of haylage has been stored. The rate of laying in silage and green vegetation from corn and other fodder crops is increasing; 22.5 million tons have been obtained. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of ear crops has ended in Stavropolskiy Kray. Threshing is continuing in certain hilly areas where the grain crops ripen later. (1750 GMT)

Sowing of rye and wheat has begun in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Winter crops produce stable yields in local conditions. This year the best farms obtained 26 quintals of winter rye per hectare despite the unfavorable weather conditions. The area to be sown to winter crops is being expanded by 150,000 hectares. (1750 GMT)

Specialized farms in Kirgiziya have completed harvesting sugar beet seeds from over 15,000 hectares. Each hectare has produced an average of 17 quintals of seeds. A large proportion of the seeds are destined for the sugar beet growers of Russia. (1750 GMT)

Grain harvesting began recently in eastern Siberia and the northern oblasts. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 52.7 million hectares and threshed on 45 million hectares. Mass cutting and threshing of grain is continuing in Belorussia, the Baltic area, the Central-Chernozem, the Volga area, the Urals and the Non-Chernozem of the RSFSR. Grain threshing is underway in Omskaya Oblast and northern Kazakhstan. (2040 GMT)

Pulse crops have been threshed from 60 percent of their area. Harvesting of peas is ending in Rostovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts and in Bashkirskaya ASSR. Pea harvesting is proceeding extremely slowly in the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions of the RSFSR. The lag is also occuring in Kurskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts. (2040 GMT)

Corn has been cleared from 120,000 hectares; corn harvesting is underway in Uzbekistan, Takzhikistan and Turkmenia. Long-fibre flax has been harvested from almost 260,000 hectares. Estonia recently began flax harvesting. More fruit and vegetables has been sent to consumers than by this period last year. (2040 GMT)

In the past week, almost 5 million hectares were prepared for winter crops, compared with 4 million hectares in the previous week. This work has been carried out on a total of 23.3 million hectares -- more than 1/2 the plan. (2040 GMT)

In areas where the optimal periods for sowing winter crops has arrived, 80 percent of the land has been prepared. This work has been completed in Tuvinskaya ASSR; it is nearly completed in Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRs; Omskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tomskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskava, Orenburgskaya and Permskaya Oblasts. Preparation continues to go slowly in Leningradskaya, Novogorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya, Moskovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Voronezhskaya, Astrakhanskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts. The rate of preparing the soil must be increased in Belorussia and the Chernozem Zone. (2040 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops is underway in the RSFSR, where they now occupy over 3 million hectares. Winter crops were sown on only 2 million hectares. Last weeks rates are increasing but must be stepped up. (2040 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON HARVESTING, PLOWING PROGRESS

PM181345 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Both Reaping and Sowing"]

[Excerpt] In August many kinds of fieldwork come together like a big crossroads. And they are all urgent and pressing. Working people of the agroindustrial complex are called upon to take advantage of every day, every hour of fine weather, to raise the pace of reaping and grain procurement, to actively create the basis of the next harvest and successfully resolve the tasks of the country's Food Program.

Many farm collectives have carried out fieldwork in an organized manner. The largest areas harvested during the week were 721,000 hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast, 525,000 hectares in the Bashkirskaya ASSR, 433,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast and 329,000 hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The Velikiy Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Khokholskiy Rayon achieved success in Voronezhskaya Oblast fields. It was one of the first in the oblast to fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state. More than 12,000 quintals of choice wheat have been dispatched to the reteption center. Having calculated their potential, the kolkhoz members have decided to sell no less than 6,000 extra quintals of peas, millet and barley. A good example for other farms!

Reaping is spreading rapidly in the fields of Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. In all, by the end of the first 10-day period of August, 23.1 million hectares of grain crops had been cut in the RSFSR -- 1/3 of the sown area. More than 16.4 million hectares had been threshed. Adopting the best experience of Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray farms, which are completing harvest work, machine operators of the RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics which are developing the harvest must make extensive use of the tour-of-duty method and team contracting in labor organization and strive for high grain yields for each combine. So far, grain crops have been cut on 33 percent of the sown area in the Mordovskaya ASSR, on 31 percent in Tambovskaya Oblast and 26 percent in the Chuvashskaya ASSR. In certain places, particularly in Lipetskaya and Orloskaya Oblasts, a considerable lag has developed between reaping and threshing -- which, under unstable weather conditions, could result in grain losses.

Reaping of cereal and leguminous crops has been completed in Moldavia. Ukrainian machine operators are harvesting the penultimate, 13th million hectares. Some 867,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut in Belorussia. More and more regions are starting to harvest in Kazakhstan. More than 570 harvesting and transportation complexes are operating, for example, in Uralskaya Oblast Fields.

Not only the grainfields are busy these days: Ripe corncobs are being gathered in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. Some 148,000 hectares of flax have been harvested -- 15 percent of the plan. More than 3.8 million tons of vegetables have been purchased -- more than by this time last year. Some 77,000 tons of early potatoes have been dispatched to the all-union fund. More and more fruit and berries are entering the state trading system and markets.

While gathering in this year's harvest, we must not forget for one minute about the future grainfield. The optimum winter sowing times have already arrived in a number of places.

The first million hectares have been sown to rye and wheat on RSFSR farms. One-third of the winter-sown area has been sown in Kirovskaya Oblast. It is a most important and most urgent task, particularly on Non-Chernozem Zone farms, to gather the harvest of the winter crops' predecessors in a matter of days and to prepare the fields for sowing without delay. All is not yet well with this work.

In Bryanskaya Oblast the plowing plan for winter crops has been fulfilled by 13 percent, in Yaroslavskaya Oblast by 20 percent, Ivanovskaya Oblast 27 percent, Moskovskaya Oblast 30 percent, and Gorkovskaya Oblast 44 percent. Time does not wait. It is necessary to allocate the best tractor links and detachments to prepairing the soil for winter sowing, organize their work around the clock and create all the conditions for the mass overfulfillment of the set targets. The pace of fall plowing must increase daily. This work has been carried out on only the first few millions of hectares.

Farm leaders, agronomists and agricultural organs should pay special attention to creating full-value seed stocks. More than 28 million tons of seeds of spring and winter grain crops will be needed for sowing. In addition, it is necessary to procure reserve, carry-over and state funds. The existing potential makes this possible. It is important that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz unconditionally fulfill the plan for procuring seeds of all crops and that they cope with their plan to dispatch their resources to the state.

Many farms in Belgorodskaya Oblast, where there is a harmonious seed-growing system, are working actively in this direction. At the same time as the harvest is being gathered, seed material is being cleaned and dried on threshing floors and in storehouses and prepared so as to meet first-class requirements. Material and moral incentive measures have been established for the best work results. The progress in gathering, procuring and preparing seeds is under the unremitting control of the agronomic service. Constant concern is shown for the golden fund of the harvest on the majority of Ukrainian, Kuban and Don farms.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, Kurskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts and the Tatarskaya republic, where grain crops have been threshed over considerable areas; but seed procurement has hardly started yet. It is necessary to complete more quickly the transfer of seed material to farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone -- winter sowing is already underway there. The interests of the future harvest demand the fastest possible procurement of seeds of new, highly productive strains of grain and pulse crops, such as Chulpan and Voskhod rye, Krasnodarskaya-46, Severedonskaya and Akhtyrchanka winter wheat and others. Procurements of pea, buckwheat, millet and flax seeds must meet the requirements in full.

Let summer fieldwork proceed at a shock pace and to a high standard!

EARLY AUGUST WEATHER, CROP STATUS VIEWED

PM190915 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Sakharova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Warm weather held during the 10-day period in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic region and the Central economic region. The average air temperature was near the long-term average. In remaining areas of the European part of the USSR it was cool, with an air temperature 2-5 degrees below the long-term average.

In western oblasts of the Ukraine, south Belorussia, most oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone, the middle Volga and Orenburgskaya Oblast spring barley had reached the phase of complete ripeness of the grain; elsewhere in the USSR's European territory it was at the waxy ripeness stage. Only in the north of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions was the grain formation stage ending.

In the North Caucasus, the south Ukraine and southwest Moldavia corn reached the milky ripeness stage; in early-sown areas in Krasnodarskiy Kray and the North Caucasus autonomous republics it reached the waxy ripeness stage.

Over the remaining part of the Ukraine and in the Central-Chernozem Zone the flowering of tassels and cobs and grain formation are continuing.

In most oblasts of the Ukraine and the Central-Chernozem Zone, in the south and west of the Central Region, in the middle Volga, in the south of the Urals Region and in west Belorussia, buckwheat ripened at nearly the usual time. In remaining regions it continued to flower.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine and Belorussia, conditions for the growth of sugar beets and for sugar accumulation remained good. The weight gain in roots over the 10-day period was 50 grams. In Central-Chernozem oblasts and the North Caucasus it was a little more.

Potatoes are flowering in Estonia, the Northwest Region and northern oblasts of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions. In remaining potato-growing areas they have finished flowering, and in southern oblasts of the Ukraine the haulm is withering. The growth of the tubers proceeded under favorable conditions: adequate moisture and the optimum soil temperature.

Sunflowers have ripened in the south Ukraine and the North Caucasus and Volga Regions; elsewhere in the zone of industrial cultivation, their seeds are ripening. By 10 August, tomatoes were ripe enough for picking in the southern half of Belorussia, everywhere in the Ukraine, in the southern part of the Central-Chernozem Zone and in the middle Volga Region. Tomato harvesting continued in more southerly regions. The moderately warm weather with rainfall was favorable everywhere for the formation of the cabbage crop.

Hot and mostly dry weather persisted in arable farming regions of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Early-sown spring crops reached the waxy ripeness state almost everywhere.

REORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE PLANNED

PM181021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by USSR Agriculture Minister V. Mesyats under the rubric "PRAVDA Reported. What Has Been Done?": "'Angle of Reflection'"]

[Text] An article under this title, carried in PRAVDA on 14 February, discussed the low work efficiency of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Soil Protection Against Erosion. The newspaper article was discussed at a session of the USSR Agriculture Ministry Collegium. The criticism of the institute, of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and of agricultural organs was said to be correct.

The collegium pointed out that the institute fulfills the tasks entrusted to it to a low standard and has weak lines with production. Its collective does not have a substantial impact on improving soil fertility and protecting soil against water erosion in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Zone, including in Kurskaya Oblast and on its experimental production farm.

The ministry obliged D. Vanin, the institute's director, and the academic council to eliminate as quickly as possible the major shortcomings revealed and to direct the efforts of scientists, as well as material and financial resources, toward resolving complex problems of soil-protection agriculture and introducing them into production.

The institute's structure is to be reorganized in accordance with the main directions of its activity, and small and inefficient subdivisions are to be combined into large departments and laboratories capable of ensuring that comprehensive developments are carried out.

REPORTAGE ON AIR FLEET DAY CELEBRATIONS

Moscow Meeting Reported

PM181429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report "In Honor of Soviet Airmen"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen from the capital's garrison devoted to USSR Air Fleet Day was held in the state central concert hall.

In the presidium at the meeting were M.A. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.S. Silayev, minister of the aviation industry; P.S. Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; B.Ye. Panyukov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; USSR deputy defense ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Army General V.M. Shabanov Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov and Army General I.N. Shkadov; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Col Gen Avn L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the air force; Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, chief of the Air Force Main Staff; Lt Gen Avn V.A. Shatalov, leader of Soviet cosmonaut training; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, general designers of aviation equipment, veterans of Soviet aviation and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by B.V. Nikolskiy, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary. A presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with warm enthusiasm.

Words of greeting were addressed to Soviet airmen by Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Yasinovskiy, lathe operator at the Moscow machine building plant, A.M. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; I.S. Silayev, minister of the aviation industry; B.Ye. Panyukov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; and L.M. Yeremina, USSR honored master of sport and absolute world parachuting champion.

The meeting was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister.

We are greeting USSR Air Fleet Day, he stressed, in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm aroused by the nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the preparations for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Military airmen unanimously approve and warmly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and make a worthy contribution with their selfless military labor to strengthening the defense might of the land of the soviets.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Ustinov's Order

PM181527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order No 2030]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, military and civil aviation specialists, aviation industry workers and DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen!

Comrade aviation veterans!

Comrade aviation school students!

Today the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces celebrate USSR Air Fleet Day. This festival is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the Soviet people, who are successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the targets for the second year of the 11th 5-year Plan and for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation has spread throughout the country.

Soviet aviation has traveled a glorious heroic path. The wholehearted devotion to the socialist homeland and the mass heroism and selflessness displayed by servicemen-aviators in the civil and Great Patriotic War years have won the Soviet people's deserved love and gratitude.

Now, thanks to the indefatigable concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the persistent labor of all aviation industry workers, the technical equipment of military and civil aviation meets modern demands.

Closely rallied around their dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhenev, Soviet airmen, like all Soviet people, warmly support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation and the provocative actions of bellicose NATO circles headed by the United States and its Beijing accomplices -- actions directed against the USSR and the other socialist community countries -- servicemen-aviators together with army and navy personnel are in a state of permanent combat readiness, vigilantly stand guard over socialism's great gains side by side with the fraternal armies' servicemen and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

Civil aviation workers, collectives of aviation industry enterprises and DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen are greeting their festival with selfless labor.

I greet and congratulate you on the festival -- USSR Air Fleet Day.

I wish the aviation personnel of the USSR Armed Forces further successes in combat and political training, in improving flight skill and air training, enhancing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline and organization.

I wish aviation industry and civil aviation workers new achievements in creating, mastering and making efficient use of modern hardware, and DOSAAF aviators new achievements in developing aviation sport among our young people and in preparing them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy.

To mark USSR Air Fleet Day I order:

Today, 15 August, at 2200 hours local time festive firework displays are to be held in the hero-city of Moscow, our motherland's capital; the union republic capitals; the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR -- and its air fleet!

Glory to our valiant armed forces!

Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union, D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Kutakhov TV Speech

OW180431 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0810 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Address by Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air forces, USSR deputy minister of defense and Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Soviet Air Fleet Day -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year our motherland is observing USSR Air Fleet Day in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity and monolithic unity of the Soviet people and the troops of the armed forces around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal Marxist-Leninist and prominent state and political figure of our time. All the thoughts and deeds of the Soviet people are presently directed towards implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. They are moving toward the major political event of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, the world's first united and allied multinational state of workers and peasants, as a friendly and united family.

Guided by the Communist Party, its tested vanguard, the Soviet country is firmly and consistently following a Leninist course of peace and socialism. A mighty economic and defense potential has been created in our country through the efforts of the Leninist party and all the people and the material and cultural levels of the Soviet people's lives is constantly growing.

Our valiant armed forces are a mighty and reliable shield of the motherland and a loyal guard of the construction of communism and a bulwark of universal peace. Our glorious air forces also stand firmly in the united ranks of the armed defenders of the land of soviets. Their military history began together with the birth of the world's first socialist state. Their establishment and development are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. As early as the third day of the revolution a bureau of the commissar of aviation and aeronautics was formed on his instructions and the formation of new socialist aviation detachments which laid the foundations of the Red Air Force was begun.

During the difficult years of the civil war and the foreign military intervention the Red military aviators successfully fought against Kolchak, distinguished themselves in combat against Denikin and smashed Vrangel. History carefully preserves the names of the first generation of winged sons who together with the entire Red Army defended our revolutionary gains. During the first 5-year plan periods, owing to the constant concern of the Communist Party, a mighty aviation industry was established, talented scientists and designers were trained and flying and technical personnel were prepared.

An invaluable contribution to the development of aviation was made by the Leninist Komsomol which in January 1931 adopted a decision on sponsoring the military air forces. Courageous youths brought up in a spirit of boundless devotion to communist ideals and loyalty to the party and people entered the air forces. In an unprecedentedly short period of time the Soviet Union became one of the leading aviation powers in the world.

In response to the patriotic appeal to fly higher, faster and further than anybody else Soviet pilots in prewar years carried out a number of outstanding flights in domestic aircraft and established more than a third of the world's aviation records. We will always remember the heroic epic to rescue the crew of the Chelyuskin in 1934 and the outstanding flight of Chkalov's crew over the North Pole to America.

The growing might of our aviation and the high moral and political combat qualities of Soviet pilots were graphically demonstrated in battles against Japanese militarists near Lake Khasan and the (Hanhelou) River. Soviet volunteer pilots, who were fulfilling their internationalist duty, fought bravely in the skies of Spain and China. The contribution of our aviation to the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany was great. At all stages of the Great Patriotic War not a single major operation was carried out without the active participation of the air forces which smashed German aviation in furious battles and combat and dealt devastating blows against the enemy in single ranks with the troops of the army and navy.

Soviet aviation successfully defended its troops and industrial sites from air strikes, carried out air operations to smash separate groupings of the enemy's ground and air forces, conducted reconnaissance, ensured the combat actions of partisans and destroyed the manpower and material of the enemy and military targets deep in the rear of Hitlerite Germany.

Ideological conviction, devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist motherland, Soviet patriotism, loyalty to military duty and hatred of the enemy served the combat aviators as an inexhaustible source of bravery, courage and selfless military valor. The fatherland's winged sons fearlessly went into air combat against the enemy, notwithstanding his numerical superiority, and when ammunition ran out in combat they bravely used their aircraft as rams. All told, our pilots rammed enemy aircraft more than 500 times during the war and crashed their burning or damaged aircraft into concentrations of the enemy's troops and equipment more than 350 times.

During the war Soviet pilots carried out more than 3 million combat sorties. They destroyed 57,000 Hilterite aircraft in air combat and strikes against aerodromes which amounted to two-thirds of their losses on the Soviet-German front. Along with the pilots of the air force and the fighter aviation of the air defense forces, a great contribution to achieving victory over the enemy was made by pilots of the naval aviation forces.

The Soviet aviation industry, which during the Great Patriotic War turned out 108,000 combat aircraft and mastered serial production of 25 new models of aircraft, also worthily passed the motherland's test. The motherland assessed on merit the combat feats of its winged defenders. More than 200,000 aviators were awarded orders and medals for courage and heroism, 2,420 pilots earned the title Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 of them earned the title twice, and today Marshal of Aviation Pokryshkin and Colonel General of Aviation Kozhedub have become Heroes of the Soviet Union three times.

More than one-third of our aviation formations and units were awarded the title of Guards Units and two-thirds received honorary names while nearly 900 were awarded orders of the USSR. The immortal feats of the winged patriots serve as an unfading example of utter devotion to the party, the motherland and the people from the current generation of Soviet aviators and they teach the selfless fulfillment of patriotic and internationalist duty. The Soviet people, owing to the wise foreign and domestic policies of the party, have lived and labored under a peaceful sky for 37 years. The Communist Party and the Soviet state do everything to guarantee peaceful conditions for the construction of communism.

The peace program for the 80s which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament received an enormous positive response throughout the world. This document is vivid testimony to the Soviet Union's profound desire for peace and its unswerving determination to preserve the peaceful future of mankind, avert the growing nuclear threat and bridle the arms race.

The aggressive imperialist forces of the United States, however, fiercely oppose the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union. Through their fault the situation in the international arena has drastically deteriorated. Having set as their goal the destruction of the existing military balance and the achievement of superiority over the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, the United States and NATO are earnestly increasing their armaments -- first and foremost nuclear armaments -- modernizing their armies and speeding up the material preparations for war.

Israel's new criminal aggression against Lebanon, undertaken with U.S. approval and support, has given rise to the acute aggravation of the situation in the Near East. Regarding the statement that the United States is prepared, in principle, to send a contingent of U.S. forces to Lebanon, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his appeal to the U.S. President, warned that if this indeed happens then the Soviet Union will form its policies with this fact in mind. The ever-increasing closeness of the Beijing hegemonists and the militant circles of imperialistic reaction represents a great danger to the cause of peace.

The CPSU Central Committee's greeting to the participants of the Sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations points out that in these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider it to be their primary task to strengthen the country's defenses and to increase in every way possible the Soviet peoples' vigilance. As a result of national concern the technical equipment of our armed forces is steadily increasing, the level of combat skills is growing and the moral and political training of Soviet troops is getting stronger.

The combat power and combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy have risen to a new qualitative level. The Soviet Air Forces are the vigilant guards of our motherland's air frontiers. Presently the aviation of the armed forces is equipped with modern combat equipment and weapons, has at its disposal highly-qualified personnel infinitely devoted to the cause of communism and everything necessary for reliably defending the achievements of Great October. Strenuous combat flight training is now underway among units and subunits of the air forces. Personnel are moved by deep patriotic feelings and are steadfastly following the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the USSR minister of defense. They are persistently mastering modern aviation complexes and skills of aerial combat and interception, accurate bombing and missile strikes and increasing their political vigilance, military discipline and good organization.

The successful mastering of modern military complexes by military pilots is facilitated by the active and purposeful work of air force party and Komsomol organizations which is directed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th Komsomol Congress and the recommendations of the Sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations. Work on the ideological tempering of personnel is being conducted consistently and purposefully in the course of combat and political training. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee resolutions on further improving ideological and political education work, and the works and directives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on defense questions are in the center of the ideological life of all military collectives.

Military pilots are greeting USSR Air Fleet Day with high achievements in combat and political training. The numbers of excellent airmen and class specialists, (?combat) experts and sniper pilots and navigators are increasing in the broad socialist competition to worthily meet the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR under the slogan "Reliable defense for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people."

The Guards Red Banner Bomber Aviation Regiment commanded by Guards Colonel (Sadikov), initiator of socialist competition in the air force, is successfully fulfilling its pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet state highly value the military labor of Soviet fighting men. Many aviators have been honored with high state awards for their achievements in combat and political training and for successfully mastering modern aviation equipment. The new detachment of illustrious aviators have been conferred honorary titles of Merited Military Pilot and Merited Navigator of the USSR.

Workers of the aviation industry, Aeroflot and aviation sportsmen of DOSAAF are also meeting Air Fleet Day with great labor achievements. Today, when the country is honoring its winged warriors, I want to express particular gratitude and recognition to the aviation veterans and to all those who in peacetime and during the grim war years exhibited bravery and courage and strengthened the aviation might of our motherland with their selfless labor.

Dear comrades, I sincerely congratulate you on the traditional holiday of USSR Air Fleet Day. On this festive day I assure you on behalf of all aviation troops that the air forces together with all troops of the Soviet Armed Forces will continue to worthily and honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty and reliably defend the gains of socialism and the sacred frontiers of our great motherland -- the USSR.

Kutakhov Article on Morale

PM171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 2

[Correspondent interview with Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister: "Stars on Wings; Today Is USSR Air Fleet Day"]

[Excerpt] [Question] How is the present generation of airmen augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the front line soldiers?

[Answer] Not only of the front line soldiers; today's pilots have deservedly inherited the glory of the accomplishments of Chkalov and Levanevskiy, Gromov and Polbin and thousands of other flying heroes. And it is no accident that it is precisely from the military airmen's midst that many pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR have emerged. In peacetime, defending the fatherland's air borders, pilot G. Yeliseyev carried out a ramming attack. He was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Service is hard for our servicemen belonging to the limited contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. The airmen have shown themselves to be fearless internationalists. The central press has already reported the exploit of Military Airman Maj Vasiliy Shcherbakov. Acting in accordance with the frontline watchword "Even if you die yourself, come to the rescue of your comrade," Shcherbakov and his crew, scorning the danger, did everything to save their comrades in arms. Maj V.V. Shcherbakov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his exemplary fulfillment of his military duty and the courage and heroism he displayed in doing so. It happens that the Soviet airmen's very high degree of patriotism and their moral qualities, their courage and valor are also displayed in daily military training. Nobility and humanism pervade the exploits of Military Airmen B. Ryabtsev, B. Kapustin, Yu. Yanov, Yu. Solopov, P. Shklyaruk, N. Osipov and V. Kurbakov who sacrificed themselves to save the lives of others.

[Question] With what achievements are the military airmen greeting Air Fleet Day in the jubilee year of our multinational state?

[Answer] Above all with new successes in combat and political training. Recently the flying skill of the personnel has improved and the number of excellent-rated units and subunits, military (combat) pilots and military (combat) navigators, pilot-snipers and navigator-snipers has increased. The education of airborne fighters devoted to the party and people and their effective mastering of modern aviation systems are actively promoted by the work of the air force party and Komsomol organizations which is aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recommendations of the Sixth All-Army Conference Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations.

Socialist competition launched in the air force for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR under the slogan "Reliable defense for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" has become an effective means of attaining high end results in study and service and of maintaining the troops' high combat readiness. During the work of the 19th Komsomol Congress, the air force Komsomol members came out with one more patriotic initiative, "Komsomol concern for modern combat aviation systems!"

New heights in improving their professional skill and raising their combat readiness have been achieved by this year's socialist competition front runners -- the units and subunits in which the commanders are officers V. Sadikov, V. Mokhov, V. Maley and A. Mikhaylov.

The country assesses highly the military labor of the military airmen. Every year hundreds of the best representatives of the air force are presented with state awards for excellent showing in combat and political training. The military airmen view their strenuous labor as an inalienable component of the Soviet people's communist creation and a contribution to the fulfillment of Lenin's behests on the defense of our socialist fatherland.